# The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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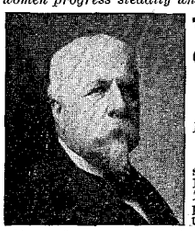

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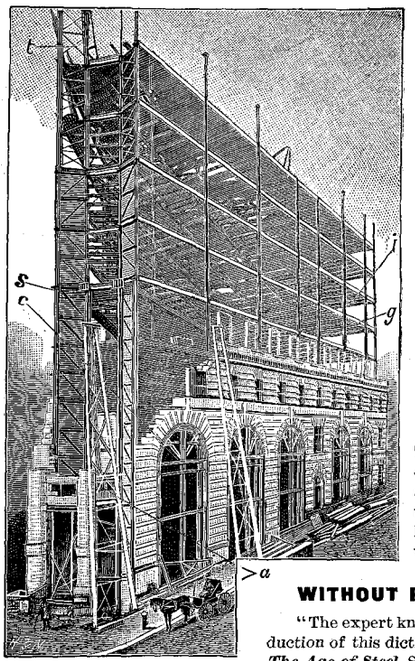

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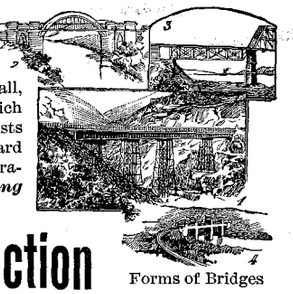

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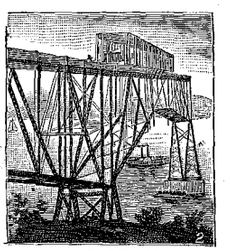

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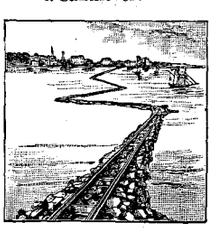

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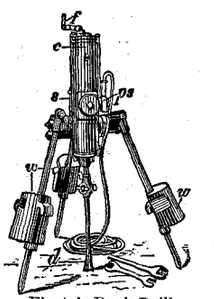

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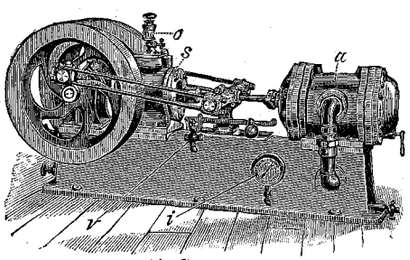

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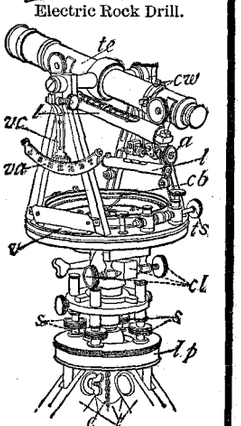

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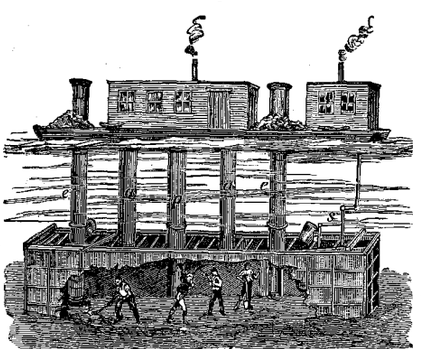

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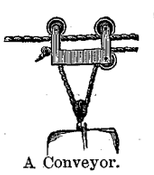

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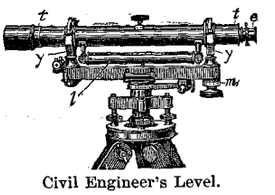

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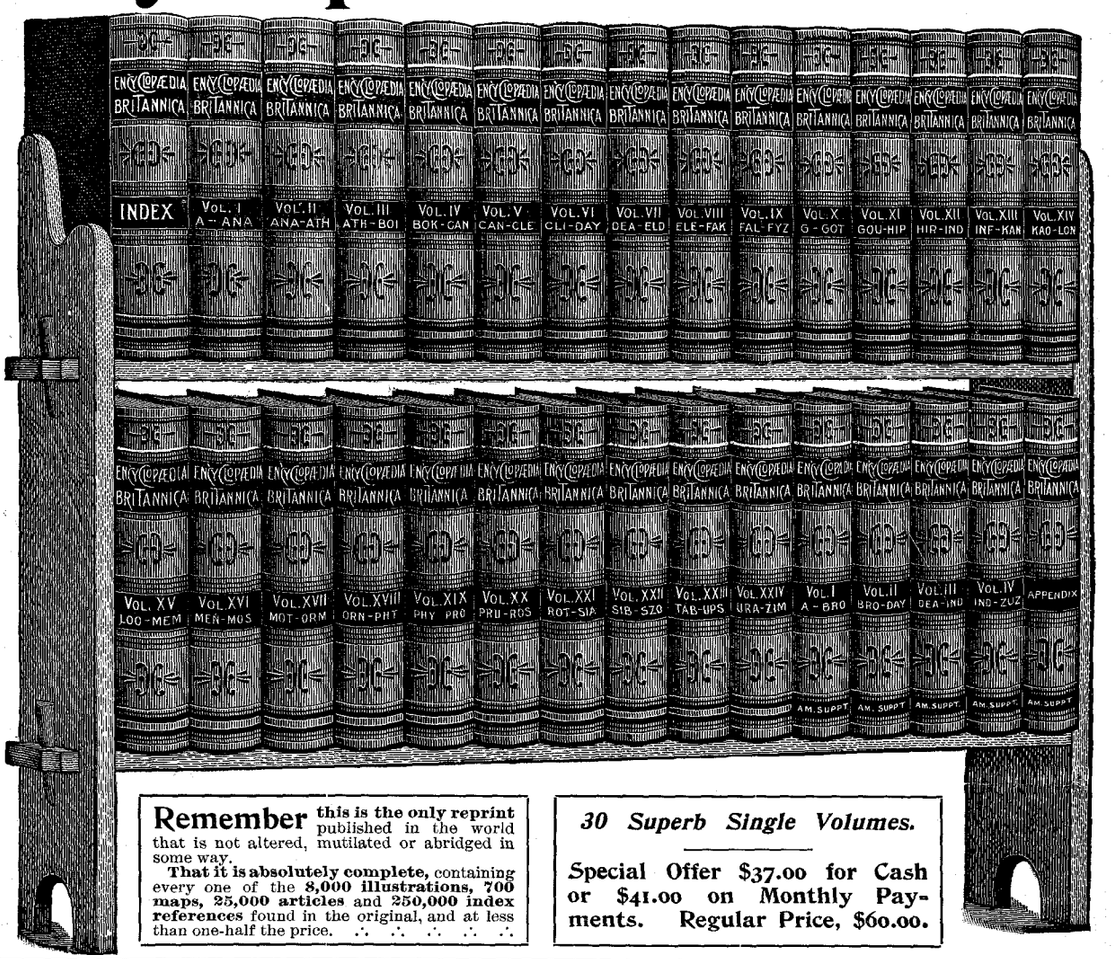


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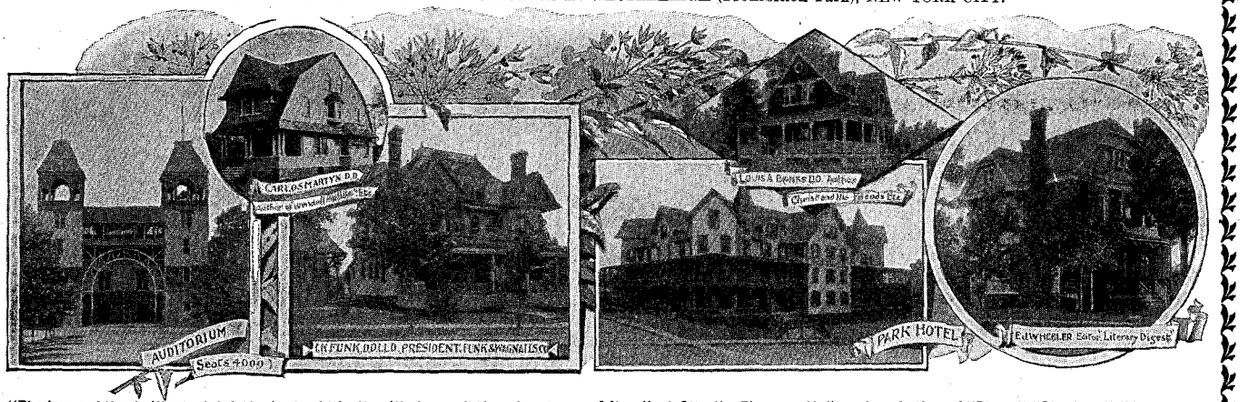


*"The longer I live in Westerleigh the better I like it. We have all the advantages of New York City."—Florence M. Kingsley, Author of "Titus," "Stephen," "Paul," etc.*

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**Only $5 Down and $1 a Month on each $100 that the Lot Costs. FREE LIFE INSURANCE—NO INTEREST for two years.**

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*are scores of Ministers, Physicians, Lawyers, School Teachers, Bankers, Editors, Business Men, Investors, etc., etc.; as Bishop J. N. Fitzgerald, D.D., of the M. E. Church; Hon. Wm. T. Wardwell, Treas. Standard Oil Co.; I. K. Funk, D.D., LL.D., Pres. Funk & Wagnalls Co.; L. A. Banks, D.D., Author of "Christ and His Friends," etc.; Ella A. Boole, M.A., Ph.D., Pres. of the N. Y. State W. C. T. U.; E. J. Wheeler, Editor Literary Digest; Florence M. Kingsley, Author of "Titus," etc.; and hundreds of others.*

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The lots offered in this sale are among the best in the Park at the following prices:

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|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Lot, Special Price at $1200 | | 2 Lots, Special price at $600 each | |
| 2 Lots, " " " 1000 each | | 3 Lots, " " " 500 " | |
| 1 Lot, " " " 900 | | 3 Lots, " " " 450 " | |
| 1 Lot, " " " 850 | | 2 Lots, " " " 400 " | |
| 2 Lots, " " " 700 each | | 2 Lots, " " " 350 " | |

2 Lots, Special price at $250 each

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*New York Journal*, March 22, 1901.

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Send your order to-day with $5 first payment (you can wire your order at our expense and send your first payment by mail). Name the priced lot you wish, and the President and Secretary will select the best unsold lot of this special offer.

**SATISFACTION GUARANTEED**—That is, if for any reason, you are dissatisfied with the selection you can exchange your lot at any time for any other unsold lot on an equitable basis. ***Make Check, Draft, or Money Order Payable to I. K. Funk, Treasurer.***

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# The Literary Digest

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### CHINA'S REFUSAL TO SIGN THE MANCHURIAN AGREEMENT.

ACCORDING to the news reports, China has refused to accede to Russia's terms laid down in the negotiations over Manchuria, and has sent back to Shanghai Li Hung Chang, who has been urging acceptance so strongly that he is suspected of being in the pay of Russia. Russia, so the despatches say, threatens to break off diplomatic intercourse, but the Emperor of China appears to prefer that to the loss of Manchuria. The American newspapers are surveying the field of world politics to see what nations are likely to be drawn into the conflict that may ensue. The Peking correspondent of the New York *Herald* declares that he has good authority for saying that Japan has given to China "written assurances that she will share the consequences of China's refusal to sign the Russian treaty, if these consequences include war," and that Germany, England, and the United States have made protests to China against the cession of Manchuria to Russia, altho few believe that any one of these three nations will back up its protest with force. France, on the other hand, which of late years has been counted a thick-and-thin ally of Russia, is now showing some signs of coldness, and, many believe, would hardly take up arms to help Russia in this affair. The view of the American press might be summarized, therefore, by saying that if Russia persists in its attempt upon Manchuria, Japan will very likely take up the sword to prevent it, the western nations preserving a neutrality somewhat more favorable to Japan than to Russia. The American press go so far as to predict that Japan will prove superior to Russia on the sea, altho on land the Czar may prove the stronger. In the mean time, the Russian forces are in actual control in a large part of Manchuria, and, the Philadelphia *Ledger* remarks, Russia "will undoubtedly remain, strengthening her forces and position until she possesses the province." The New York *Evening Post* adds: "A treaty would legalize their temporary stay there; without it they would stay anyhow. And guns and bayonets on the Amur must count for more than notes on the Potomac or speeches on the Thames. Yet the poor Chinaman is caught between the two, and told that he will be ruined if he signs and ruined if he does not sign."

What is our own nation to do in this crisis? The Philadelphia *Times* thinks that "to the United States the matter is of little consequence," and it expresses the view of most of the American papers when it says that "we are under no obligations to defend the nations of Asia, and the less we have to do with European concerts the better for us." The New York *Journal of Commerce*, however, points to our millions of dollars' worth of trade with Manchuria, and predicts that we will lose it all if we permit Russia to take the province. The Houston *Post* thinks that peaceable measures will be useless. "The idea," it says, "that the powers, now jealous of our commercial expansion and invasion of their home fields, will listen to our 'moral suasion' with reference to the 'open door' is ridiculous." The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, too, says: "Are we going to stand idly by and see our trade go to pieces after all the trouble we have had to build it up? . . . A plain hint to Russia that the United States takes the same view of the situation as does Japan would halt that Russian Bear in his tracks and keep him halted."

### AGUINALDO'S SUBMISSION.

AGUINALDO'S oath that he renounces "all allegiance to any and all so-called revolutionary governments in the Philippine Islands" and recognizes and accepts "the supreme authority of the United States of America," and that he solemnly swears that he "will bear true faith and allegiance to that Government" and "will not, either directly or indirectly, hold correspondence with or give intelligence to an enemy of the United States," nor "abet, harbor, or protect such enemy," is considered only less significant than the report that he is preparing a manifesto advising all the rest of the insurgents to do the same. Chief Justice Arellano, of the American Government in the islands, explained to Aguinaldo the measures being taken for the rule of the natives, and at the conclusion of the exposition Aguinaldo, it is reported, declared that he was "satisfied with America," and thereupon took the oath of allegiance. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) remarks that it is too bad he didn't find all this out two years ago. Armed bands are surrendering every day, and the War Department, it is reported, expects everything to be quiet in the islands in three months.

Some of the expansionist papers observe that if Aguinaldo is satisfied, the anti-expansionist papers in America ought to be satisfied too; but they are not. On the contrary, they seem to feel that the elimination of the armed resistance to our authority makes possible a calmer discussion of the merits of the case than was possible while the flag was being assailed. Thus the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) says:

"With peace, we shall all have a fair chance to discuss the great question, and if the American people have their way, the Filipinos will be treated with justice and fairness, and American interests—we use the word in its highest sense—will be properly safeguarded. In our opinion, the less we have to do with the Philippines after the restoration of order and the establishment

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of local governments, the better it will be for us. And we ought to keep before our minds always, as the ideal to be attained, eventual Philippine independence. The situation is in our own hands. We are under no obligation whatever to govern the islands permanently. Inasmuch as we have interfered, we are bound to start the people right, but that is all. After having discharged that duty, the only duty remaining is the one we owe to ourselves. Let us not forget that."

"American institutions are brought more severely to trial now than at any time before," says the Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.), and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) remarks: "The fact is that the sound and convicting arguments for Philippine independence never had so good a chance of being listened to as precisely at this juncture; and those who have the Filipino cause at heart should press them, in season and out of season, with more energy and more hope than ever before." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), Mr. Bryan's *Commoner*, and other "anti-imperialist" papers express the same view.

Aguinaldo's sincerity in taking the oath of allegiance is the subject of diverse opinion. The Boston *Journal* (Rep.), the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.), and the anti-expansionist papers quoted above believe that he acted in good faith; but others doubt it. The Tacoma *Ledger* (Rep.) not only doubts the sincerity of Aguinaldo, but doubts the sincerity of his American defenders. "The truth is," it declares, "they care nothing about Aguinaldo," and "they regret his capture because it will bring the turmoil in the Philippines to an end, and then they will have to find something new to abuse the Administration about." The New York *Times* (Ind.) thinks that by swearing fealty to his former foe Aguinaldo "has effaced himself as a world personage," and the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) remarks that it is now clear that "there is nothing about him that suggests Senator Hoar's ideal hero, the determined man who will resist the temptations of ease to preserve a principle, who prefers imprisonment to freedom purchased at the price of concession." The Washington *Star* (Ind.) considers him "a very shifty fellow," and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Ind. Dem.) believes he is unfit to be given a post of confidence.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* (Ind.) says:

"The cost to the United States of the Philippines in money and American lives may be summarized in these figures: Expenditures on account of military and naval operations in the islands, $173,550,000; paid to Spain under treaty of Paris, $20,000,000; paid to Spain for Cagayan and Sibutu, $100,000; interest on war loan since June 30, 1899, $8,423,000; Philippine commissioners and miscellaneous, $500,000; total cost in money, $202,573,000.

"Army lost in killed and deaths from wounds: Officers, 54; enlisted men, 836. Navy lost in killed and deaths from wounds: Officers, 2; enlisted men, 16. Deaths from disease: Officers, 48; enlisted men, 2,072. Total cost in lives, 3,028."

## THE MANILA ARMY SCANDAL.

THE report that Captain Barrows, quartermaster of the Department of Southern Luzon, together with several non-commissioned officers and a number of civilians, have been arrested in Manila, and that extensive frauds have been discovered in the commissary department there, has tended to dampen somewhat the enthusiasm aroused by the capture and imprisonment of Aguinaldo. "The humiliation of the recent revelations," remarks the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), "is enough almost to dim the glory of Funston's act." General MacArthur cabled on April 3 that the frauds were "not of sufficient gravity to cause concern," and had been exaggerated. It is since alleged that the shortage in the commissary department aggregates $185,000. Says the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.):

"The frauds which have been discovered in the Philippines resemble those that were perpetrated without number during the Civil War. A commissary officer and his clerks sell government stores to a contractor, who proceeds to dispose of the spoils, and everybody 'on the inside' has a share in the loot. Conditions in the Philippines are peculiarly favorable for crimes of this character. The officers and their confederates are 7,000 miles from home. The nature of the country makes it comparatively easy to 'lose' commissary supplies. An exorbitant tariff is imposed upon imports of food-stuffs. Consequently the profits to be made by the sale of government supplies are enormous, and it would be strange if somebody had not yielded to temptation."

The anti-Administration papers naturally find in the present disclosures but another instance of the kind of pitfalls that await an "imperialistic" government. The New York *Evening*

APRIL-FOOLING RUSSIA.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

THE BEAR: "Um, yum, yum."
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

CARTOON VIEWS OF THE FAR EAST.

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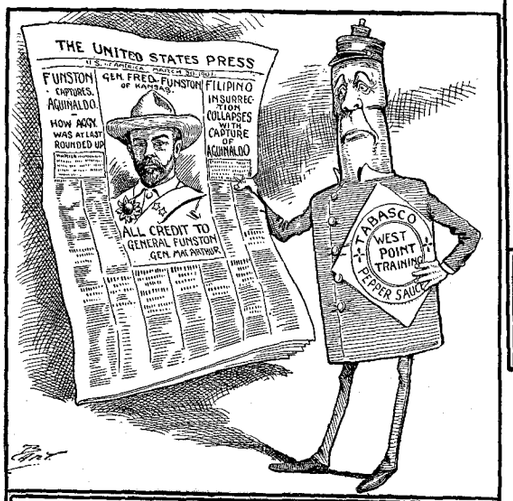
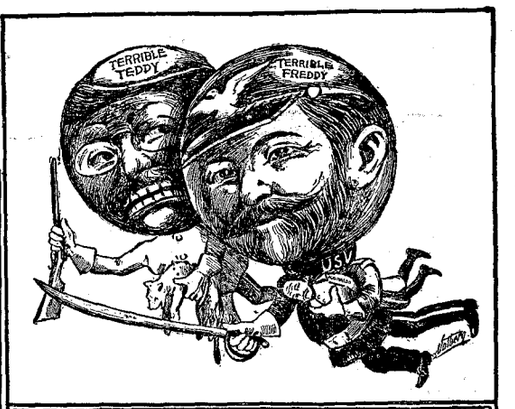
## FUNSTON'S EXPLOIT IN CARICATURE.


THE UNITED STATES PRESS
FUNSTON CAPTURES AGUINALDO.
HOW ARMY WAS AT LAST ROUNDED UP
GEN. FRED FUNSTON OF KANSAS.
FILIPINO INSURRECTION COLLAPSES WITH CAPTURE OF AGUINALDO
ALL CREDIT TO GENERAL FUNSTON GEN. MAC ARTHUR
TABASCO
WEST POINT TRAINING!
PEPPER SAUCE

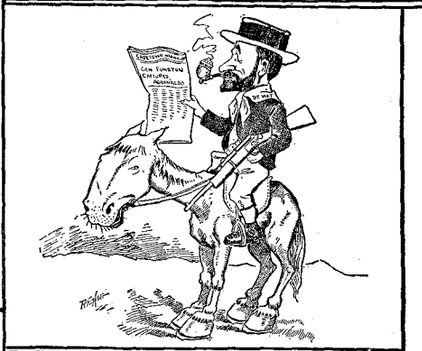
THE MATTER WITH FUNSTON.
THE WEST POINTER: "Huh! He's no soldier; he never tasted me." —*The Minneapolis Journal.*




THE FIRST ECLIPSE OF THE NEW CENTURY.
"Terrible Freddy" outshining "Terrible Teddy."
—*The Atlanta News.*

KANSAS REDEEMED.
UNCLE SAM: "Shake, old boy, this makes up for your terrible past." —*The Detroit News.*

BETRAYED!
—*The New York Tribune.*



DE WET: "If Funston can catch Aguinaldo, I don't see why I can't catch Kitchener." —*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

*Post* (Ind.) satirically observes that the prophecies of the "pessimists" that "a civil service can not rise higher than its source" are all coming true. The Washington *Times* (Dem.) thinks that the present scandal is an inevitable outcome of the "doddering inefficiency under Otis," and is in part the result of "the example set before carpet-bag officials by people higher in authority." "Only a few weeks ago," continues the New York *Journal* (Dem.), "an American editor, one Rice, was publishing a little paper in Manila." He made certain charges against the military administration there, was tried before a military tribunal, and subsequently deported to San Francisco "just as he would have been shipped in similar circumstances from Moscow to Siberia." In view of the frauds that have now come to light, *The Journal* asks: "Would it not be just as well to send Rice back?" The Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.) says:

"It is not surprising that the Neely and Rathbone scandals in Cuba are followed by the Barrows scandal at Manila. Down in his heart every American recognizes the fact that these are only specimens of what may be expected. . . . If we undertake colonial government, we will have fraud, scandal, shame, humiliation, and the more so because we have undertaken it in violation of our oft-declared principle of the God-given right of self-government."

The Republican papers protest, with a good deal of warmth, against such criticisms as these. In the opinion of the Hartford *Post* (Rep.), the Cuban and Philippine scandals do not discredit the Administration "any more than the arrest of a Connecticut postmaster the other day for fraud discredits the American postal system." Says the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), in similar vein:

"They [the scandals] are in reality nothing more than the

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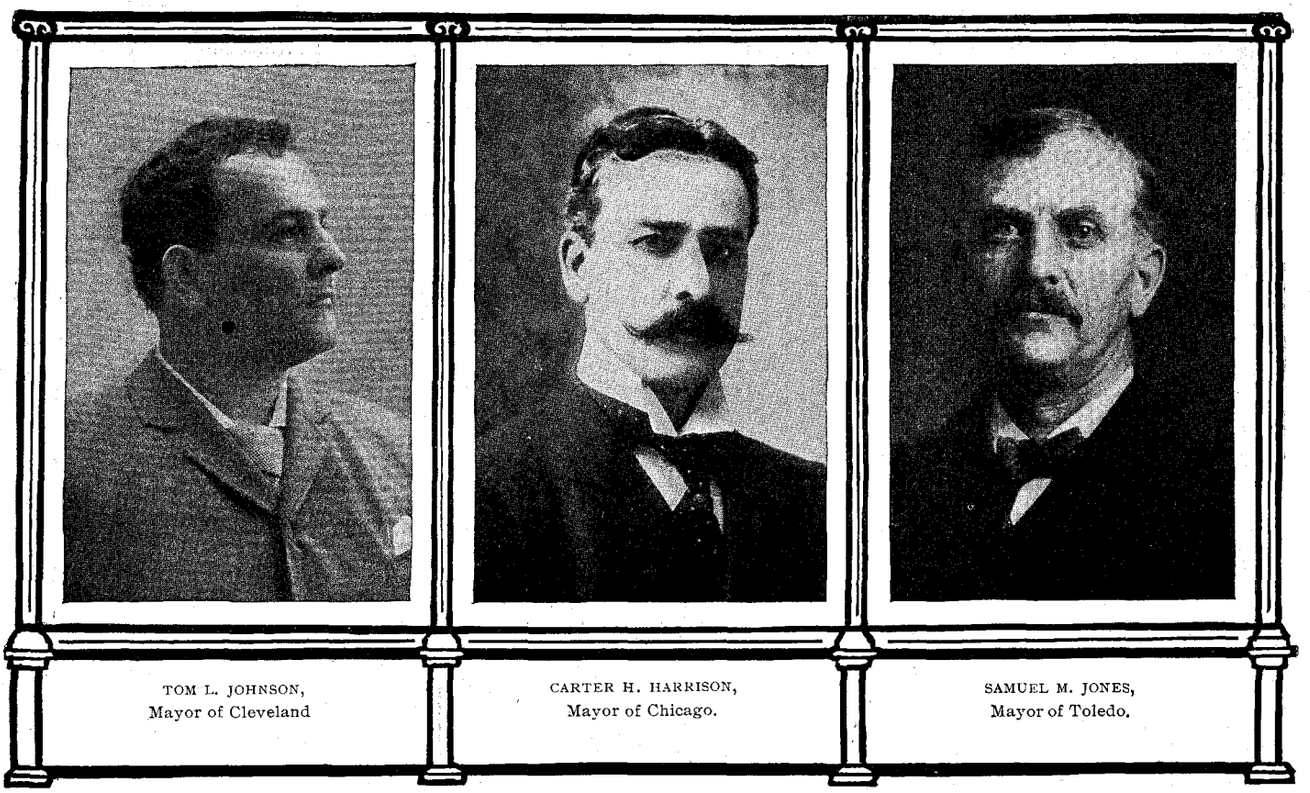

TOM L. JOHNSON,
Mayor of Cleveland

CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor of Chicago.

SAMUEL M. JONES,
Mayor of Toledo.

outcroppings of the weakness of human nature. Trusted officials have been tempted, and have yielded to the temptation. Their remoteness from the center of authority, and, probably, a certain sense of security attributable to the chaotic conditions surrounding them, have conduced to breed these scandals, which disgrace the nation, but which do not impeach the honor or integrity of its motives.

"On the part of the country but one demand will be made. That demand will be for the discovery of all those implicated in these frauds and their punishment without mercy."

## NEW MAYORS IN THE MIDDLE WEST.

MORE than usual interest has been shown in the recent municipal elections in Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, and Toledo, on account of the radical issues involved and the strong individuality of the successful candidate for mayor in each of these cities. The election for a third time of Carter H. Harrison, who is the only mayor, with the exception of his father, that ever held office more than twice in Chicago, and the election of a Gold-Democrat, Rolla Wells, in St. Louis, are regarded as a distinct victory for conservative Democratic principles; while the success of Tom L. Johnson in Cleveland and "Golden Rule" Jones in Toledo seem to mark an equally definite triumph for radical forms of Democracy. Democratic papers both of the conservative and radical sympathies are thus happily able to find encouragement in the election results, and while the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) sees danger in the election of men committed to municipal ownership, the Single Tax, and Socialism, the New York *Journal* (Dem.) believes that the leadership of such men as Johnson and Jones is just what is needed to arouse the Democratic Party from "the paralysis of the past eight years." The Providence *Journal* (Ind.) finds in the election results in all four cities a healthy popular antipathy to "bossism" and corrupt political machines, while the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) declares that "the greatest significance of these elections lies in the demonstration they make of the growing hostility among the voters to the domination of corporations in municipal affairs and of popular dissatisfaction with the gross inequalities of taxation due to the success of rich tax-dodgers in escaping their just share of the public burdens."

It is generally conceded by the press that Mayor Harrison won in Chicago because he attracted the support of the independent element, which holds the balance of power. "He conducts 'a wide-open town,'" says the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.), "and, apparently, Chicago people coincide with the idea. On the franchise question, however, he has been on the side of the taxpayers." His victory, continues the same paper, was greatly promoted by the weak nomination of Judge Hanecy forced upon the Republicans by "Boss" Lorimer, since Hanecy was popularly regarded as the nominee of the "street-railway element and franchise-seekers in general." The election of Judge Hanecy, remarks the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) was impossible "because the independent voters of Chicago, many of whom are nominally included in the Republican ranks, are not disposed to submit to the dictation of any individual or set of individuals who may have temporary control of the party machinery."

St. Louis was more fortunate than Chicago, declares the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), in being assured a good mayor whether the Republican or the Democratic candidate should be elected. "The reform element in the Democratic Party," it says, "had induced the organization to accept a first-class man in the person of Rolla Wells, and the Republican machine had thus been compelled to present a nominee of the same type in George W. Parker." Mr. Wells is a wealthy real estate operator, who supported McKinley both in 1896 and 1900. He secured the regular Democratic nomination, but the more radical element nominated an independent candidate, Lee Meriwether. Mr. Bryan, in *The Commoner*, made a severe attack on the candidacy of Mr. Wells, whose victory gives foundation for the belief, widely expressed, that Bryan's political influence is waning.

The picturesque personality of Tom L. Johnson, mayor-elect of Cleveland, has drawn out widespread comment. Mr. Johnson has already been twice elected to Congress from the Cleveland district, and is well known as a street-railroad magnate. The Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.) says of him:

"The ex-Congressman is personally a singularly interesting

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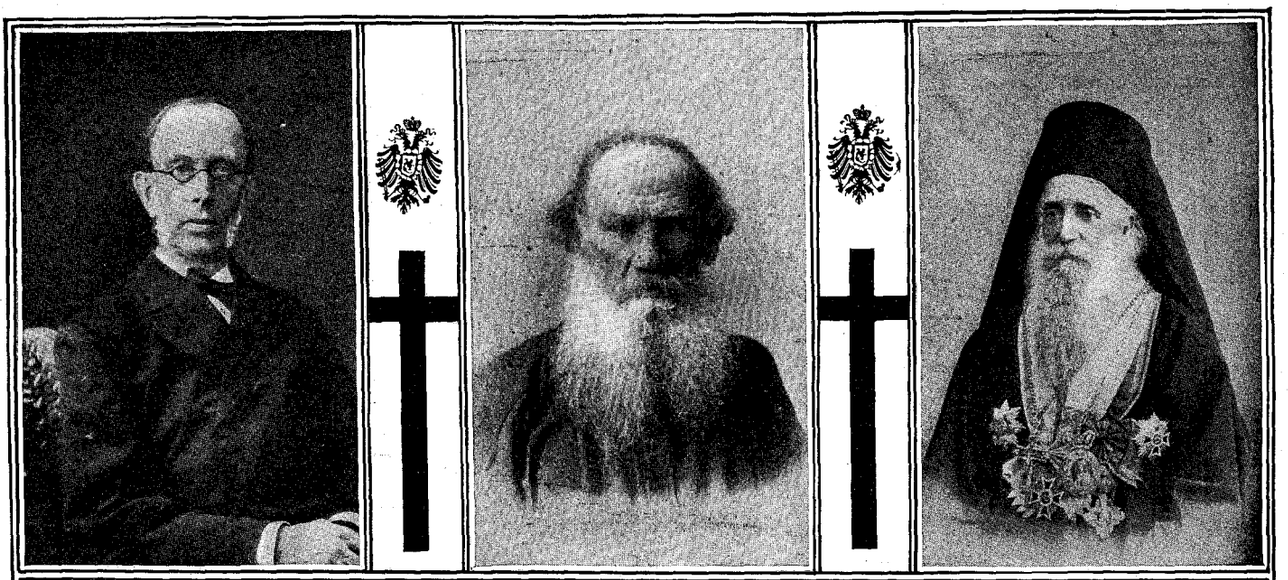

M. POBIEDONOSTZEFF,
Procurator of the Holy Synod. Probably the most powerful man in the Russian church.

COUNT LEO TOLSTOY.
Excommunicated, and it is rumored exiled.

THE METROPOLITAN OF KIEF,
Primate of the Russian Church.

TOLSTOY AND TWO OF HIS FOES.

figure. One of the most successful business men in the country and many times a millionaire, he is nevertheless devoting himself to attacking monopolies. Notwithstanding his radical views on a number of subjects that men of wealth usually consider it dangerous to have discussed, Mr. Johnson received his strongest support from the well-to-do elements in Cleveland. His theory that all taxes should be laid on land values and that the people should own public utilities no doubt caused them to shake their heads, but they know him for an able and sincere man, and saw that he steadily refused to play the demagog for the sake of votes. They also saw that he had the courage to welcome war with political machines and to defy the bosses, Democratic as well as Republican. So he brought over the property-owning class to his side, along with the majority of the intelligent and upright of all classes."

Mr. Johnson's candidacy had the support of the Democratic daily paper in Cleveland, *The Plain Dealer*, but was bitterly opposed by the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.), which styled him a "carpet-bagger from Brooklyn, N. Y.," and attributes his success to the unpopularity of the "McKisson" machine.

Mayor S. M. Jones, elected in Toledo for the third time, declares himself to be a "non-partizan Socialist," but was backed by the Democrats. The Toledo *Blade* (Rep.) thus interprets his victory:

"There is always a large class of voters who are swayed more by their opinion of a candidate's purely personal qualities than by his actual qualifications for the position to which he aspires, or by the record which he has made as an official. With Mr. Jones, this is specially true. He is an extremely pleasant individual, philanthropic in spirit, with a wide sympathy for his fellow men, and generous to those in need. His popularity with the voters of Toledo rests far less upon his radical theories and peculiar 'fads' than upon his agreeable personality and many admirable traits as a man. It is the voters who cast their ballots for the man rather than for the mayor to which his election yesterday was due."

In Kansas the Prohibitionists swept the municipal field in the spirit of Mrs. Nation, electing the majority of their candidates. In Concord, Nebr., the "Carrie Nation" ticket for mayor and city council received a nearly unanimous vote on a platform pledging themselves to accept her advice in conducting the town's affairs.

## TOLSTOY ON MODERN SOCIETY.

COUNT TOLSTOY thinks that the workingman is cheated and bullied out of the just reward for his labor because he has the wrong conception of Christianity—because he accepts "Church-Christianity" instead of the real teaching of Jesus. The practical teaching of the church in every land, thinks Tolstoy, is that "men must believe what is taught them, and submit to the existing authorities"; and this doctrine "is the foundation of the deceit through which men come to consider military service a good and useful occupation, enlist as soldiers, and become like machines, without will, oppressing themselves," and imposing the will of the few upon the many.

Tolstoy begins the article (in the April *North American Review*) in which he advances these opinions by picturing a group of Russian peasants who stand aside to let a picnicking party of the rich drive by. One of the ladies' hats "has cost more than the horse with which the peasant plows the field"—"the black hat with the lilac veil alone has cost two months' stonebreakers' labor," and for the gentleman's riding-stick has been paid a week's wages of an underground workman. "Everywhere, two or three men in a thousand live so that, doing nothing for themselves, they eat and drink in one week what would have fed hundreds for a year; they wear garments costing thousands of dollars; they live in palaces, where thousands of workmen could have been housed; and they spend upon their caprices the fruits of thousands and tens of thousands of working-days. The others, sleepless and unfed, labor beyond their strength, ruining their physical and moral health for the benefit of these few chosen ones." It is natural that the rich should not object to this arrangement; the surprising thing is that the poor take it so complacently. "Why do all the men, strong in physical vigor, in skill, and in the habit of labor—the enormous majority of humanity—why do they submit to and obey a handful of feeble men, generally incapable of anything, and effeminate—old men, and especially women?" Count Tolstoy finds the answer very simple. It is because the minority have money, and the workingmen need the money to feed their families. Millions of workmen submit "because one man has usurped the factory, another the land, and a third the taxes collected from the workmen."

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FIELD-MARSHAL KATSURA, Minister of War.
MARQUIS ITO, Prime Minister.
FIELD-MARSHAL MARQUIS OYAMA, Chief of the General Staff.
VISCOUNT AOKI, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
VICE-ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO, Minister of the Navy.
COUNT ITAYAKI, Leader of the Liberal Party.

JAPANESE LEADERS IN THE PRESENT CRISIS.

The rich, we are told, have no right to these monopolies of land, industry, and political power. "Fortunes are acquired always either by violence—the most common way—or by avarice, or by some huge villainy, or by chronic swindling, as in the case of trade. The better a man is, the more sure is he of losing his wealth; and the worse a man, the more sure he is of retaining and increasing his fortune. The common sense of the people says, 'By honest labor one can not acquire stone palaces,' and 'By labor one becomes, not a rich man, but a cripple.'" And if the workman tries to deprive the rich of a small part of what has been taken from him by law, "he violates the sacred rights of property, and the government with its army immediately comes to the help of land-owner and factory-owner and merchants, against the workmen."

The curious part of it is that the soldiers themselves are peasants, too, "only they are arrayed in uniforms and armed with guns," and they "compel their brethren who are not dressed in uniforms to surrender their land, to pay taxes, and to cease their strikes." This subjection of the poor majority to the rich minority, then, rests on military force, and the force is supplied by the poor majority themselves! "When one realizes this for the first time," says Tolstoy, "one can not believe it, it seems so strange." Why do these men enter military service? "They do so because they believe military service to be not only a useful, but an undoubtedly praiseworthy and excellent occupation. And they think it a good and praiseworthy occupation, because they are taught to do so by the training to which they are subjected from childhood, and which is strenuously maintained in later years." This training is the "Church-Christianity" above referred to, "according to which military service is an excellent and praiseworthy occupation, and murder during war an innocent action." The root of the evil, then, is the false religious motive which impels part of the poor to forge fetters for the rest.

"Therefore, in order to remove the evils from which mankind suffers, neither the emancipation of land, nor the abolition of taxes nor the communizing of the instruments of production, nor even destruction of existing governments, is required; the only thing needed is the annihilation of the teaching falsely called Christianity, in which the men of our time are educated."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the New York *Sun* reports by cable that the Holy Synod has issued a circular warning "the faithful sons of the Orthodox Church" against the heresies of Count Tolstoy. After recalling the false prophets who

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have assailed the church in the past, the circular says: "In our days God has allowed another false teacher to appear, namely, Count Leo Tolstoy, who, led astray by pride of intellect, has dared to revolt against God, and who has devoted the talent God has been pleased to give him to destroy in the people's hearts the orthodox faith, the pillar and ground of the world, the prop and safeguard of Holy Russia." The circular concludes with a prayer that he may be brought to repent.

## THE "GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP."

THE killing of thousands of pigeons in the Grand American Handicap shoot at Interstate Park, Long Island, last week, has roused a considerable protest against that form of pastime. The Baltimore *News* declares that "this carnival of blood, this wanton slaughter of one of the mildest and most beautiful of all nature's creatures," is "monstrous"; and the Philadelphia *Press* says that "it is difficult to realize that any true sportsman can sanction, much less participate in, any such barbarous contests." The New York *Times* remarks: "No hero of the traps was ever noted for prowess in the fields and woods, where the creature to be shot to some extent chooses its own time and ground and has just a few chances for its life. The horrors of pigeon-shooting are wholly indefensible, and so long as they exist the anti-vivisectionists are certainly fighting the lesser of two evils." Says the Boston *Transcript*:

"It is impossible that a brutal indulgence in such alleged sport should be other than grossly demoralizing, no matter how well dressed and outwardly refined they may be who are responsible for it. We have put the ban of vulgarity and lawlessness upon cock-fights; but pigeon-shoots are a thousand times more cruel and a thousand times more demoralizing because they have the protection of law and the sanction of those who set themselves up as the arbiters of social propriety, the lawgivers with respect to fashion and to form. To our thinking the slaughter of twenty thousand pigeons is both the height of cruelty and the height of garnished vulgarity."

The following partial account of one day's "sport" is from the New York *Sun*:

"The interstate slaughter, maiming and torturing 20,000 tame pigeons for the purpose of advertising various kinds of powder, shot, and guns went on all day yesterday in spite of the drizzling rain. Several women were among the spectators and seemed to enjoy seeing the butchery very much, altho to the true sportsman, as well as to the laymen, it was not very exhilarating to see the men hired by the powder companies stand a few feet away and for hour after hour blow semi-pet birds to flinders, or so mangle the harmless creatures that there remained nothing for them but to feebly wing their way off, to linger dying somewhere out in the rain.

"Some fifteen maimed and mangled birds were found dead in the vicinity of the clubhouse yesterday morning, and last night there must have been a hundred or more adrift and dying all about the neighborhood with beaks shot off, feet shot off, and even their bodies horribly torn and lacerated. . . . . .

"The Interstate Park is owned by the 'Interstate Association for the Encouragement of Trap-Shooting,' and there is little or no pretense that the latter is anything else than an organization the chief object of which is to advertise various kinds of powder, shot, and guns. Every member of the board of directors is the representative of some powder, cartridge, or gun manufacturing company, and every crack shot now taking part in the tournament is directly or indirectly in the pay of one of these manufacturing concerns. Some of them receive regular salaries and go about the country shooting at the various tournaments in the interest of the particular manufacturing concern they represent. The pretense that the slaughter of pigeons now going on is done in the interest of sport is of the flimsiest. In fact, trap-shooting of live pigeons is under a ban with true sportsmen, and the sentiment against it is rapidly growing among them. The few who still take part in it are sufficiently ashamed of the fact to shoot, as a rule, under assumed names."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

LET us then be up and doing,
All becoming money kings;
Some day we may be endowing
Universities and things.

Lives of billionaires remind us
That we've got to own the stock
If we want to leave behind us
Libraries on every block.

—*The Chicago Times-Herald.*

AGUINALDO finds that the glory is less but the meals more regular.—*The Washington Star.*

LORD SALISBURY has the grip, but not on the South African situation.—*The Detroit Journal.*

SOME one might suggest the endless-chain relief scheme to the Sultan of Turkey.—*The Baltimore American.*

CZAR NICHOLAS is intensely interested in mining operations at the present time, but not as a promoter.—*The Detroit Tribune.*

IF Funston has his eye on the Presidency he should communicate with George Dewey, Washington.—*The New York World.*

POSSIBLY England might be induced to arbitrate that little trouble between Uncle Sam and Venezuela.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

THE English still insist on keeping the Boers in suspense as to how their annihilation is to be finally effected.—*The Washington Star.*

WHATEVER Funston's social qualifications may be, it is conceded that he has a very taking way about him.—*The Baltimore American.*

A DRUG trust is threatened. Where other trusts may simply mean robbery this would indicate a sort of pillage.—*The Philadelphia Times.*

NOW that President Hadley has declared in favor of a university trust, how can he consistently invite himself to dinner?—*The Providence Journal.*

GENERAL FUNSTON is something of an author as well as soldier. He could spoil it all by writing a few verses on spring.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IT is not a question of whether Russia will take Manchuria. What the world wants to know is whether she will let go of it.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

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A TROUBLESOME EGG TO HATCH.

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## LETTERS AND ART.

### CIRCULATING-LIBRARIES AND "EAST-SIDE" READERS.

MR. CARNEGIE'S vast gifts to various cities have revived the old discussion of the value of circulating-libraries. Some persons have gone so far as to challenge the real utility of Mr. Carnegie's gift to New York, but their objections have been almost wholly based on an old-fashioned view of the nature and aim of the libraries offered by him. The literary supplement of the New York *Times* (March 23) calls attention to the fact that while vast accumulations of books to be read within the library walls have their use, Mr. Carnegie's gift is of an entirely different kind, and is in harmony with the strong modern tendency toward carrying the books to the reader instead of requiring the reader to come to them. The writer says:

"This involves a complete change in composition of library stocks. Especially when in great part provided at public expense, the end sought tends to be the promotion of general instruction, and the great variety of books, classed, roughly, as 'books of reference,' play a decidedly larger part. These both satisfy and stimulate a healthful interest and curiosity. Let any one reflect for a moment on the range of utility thus made feasible. What a generation ago would have been called a 'gentleman's library'—that is to say, the collection which an educated man of fair means would naturally make—now includes as a matter of course one complete dictionary of one's own language and generally several dealing with particular phases of the language; at least one encyclopedia, a biographic dictionary, one or more dictionaries of dates, lexicons of Greek and Latin, usually one and often several foreign dictionaries; one or more dictionaries of quotations, at least one thorough atlas, and beyond these such special books of reference as taste or occupation may suggest. Where such a collection exists, a day rarely passes that it is not consulted, and the chance to consult it constantly promotes intelligent curiosity and the appetite for accuracy.

"This is what the circulating-library tends more and more to do for all classes of the community. How can a reasonable person think that this is not a useful function? Put aside for the moment any consideration of the joy or profit to be got from literature. These, so long as the human mind remains active, will not die out. Regard solely the advantage of accuracy of information as to the increasing multitude of things that press on the attention. Is it not well to extend this advantage to as many as possible and to bring it as near to them as may be? They who really doubt it seem to us sadly to mistake the direction the evolution of society has taken and the duty and privilege of aiding in that evolution."

Another writer in the same issue of this journal gives an account of the service actually performed by the circulating-libraries already established in the East Side of New York. In a quarter where the Russian Jews largely predominate, he finds that the younger lads and girls largely call for such books as Andrew Lang's fairy tales, Miss Alcott, Henty, and Jules Verne. When they are a little older Dumas rises high in their esteem, followed by Dickens, Thackeray, and George Eliot (who does not appear to be in eclipse on the East Side):

"It may safely be said that the most popular novelist in the Jewish quarter is George Eliot. It might be expected that 'Daniel Deronda' should find many admirers, but that novel is not more read than 'The Mill on the Floss' and 'Adam Bede.' There is not a girl on the East Side who pretends in any way to care for reading who is not familiar with most of the works of the favorite. Maggie Tulliver is a very real friend in scores of tenements. She is perhaps the most loved of all George Eliot's women, but this fact is surely not peculiar to the East Side. The charm of Maggie is all-pervading. Among the Zionists, of which there are many, the dreams of Deronda and Mordecai are a source of inspiration. The Zionist Society has published as a pamphlet the views of the two in regard to the return to Palestine, and the tract circulates widely on the East Side. In fact, the writer is of the opinion that George Eliot is more read in that part of New York which lies east of the Bowery and south of Houston Street than in any other portion of the city. Another writer whose popularity is greater than one would expect is Dumas. Not only boys, but girls also, delight in Porthos, Athos, Aramis, and D'Artagnan. Several sets of Dumas's works are in constant circulation, and the number of young people who talk of him with affection is unusually large.

"Scott is more read than Dumas, altho he does not lead by a wide margin. 'Ivanhoe' is, of course, the most popular of his works, not only because it is the most famous, but because it is of a character especially interesting to the class of readers to be found in this part of the city. The writer hardly ever met an East-Side girl or boy who has not read 'Ivanhoe,' or at least made an honest attempt to do so. The less intelligent dub Scott 'dry,' but the brighter set reads him religiously. Some have gone almost through the long list. Was it not Mr. McCarthy who a short time ago wrote down the wizard as a 'disappearing' author? Let him seek information on this point in the East Side. Of other midcentury novelists Charlotte Bronté is read but little, altho 'Jane Eyre' is familiar to the better educated. Bulwer Lytton, on the other hand, seems to enjoy a popularity out of proportion to his comparative deserts. He is very much read, especially by the more serious people."

Among living writers, Marion Crawford is the most popular on the East Side, altho Barrie and Zangwill (who, he says, "is adored") are very close seconds. Kipling's prose is also much read, while the love of Tolstoy and Zola, and the East Sider's natural sympathy with socialism, leads up to Carl Marx and William Morris, who is "very popular." It is encouraging to learn that the demand for books on American history and political economy is very large. Indeed, the proportion of serious works to fiction at the Aguilar Free Library, at Seventh Street and Avenue C, compares favorably with that of almost any public library in the country. During the month of July, 1900, the following books were read: Fiction, 9,087; history, 977; biography, 319; travel, 278; literature, 915; poetry, 247; science, 507; philosophy, 52; religion, 179; Hebraica, 37; fine arts, 117; useful arts, 125; sociology, 232; German, 273; French, 24; Russian, 806; Hebrew, 539. Total, 15,120; juvenile, 7,175. Indeed, says the writer, the fiction called for was in July sixty per cent. of the total number of books given out; but in June it was only fifty-four per cent. and in May about at its average of fifty-two per cent., and more recently it has not been over fifty per cent.

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**Manual Labor Lightened by Literature.**—Among the many foreign colonies in New York, including Greeks, Syrians, Turks, Russian Jews, Italians, Armenians, and a score of others hardly less interesting, the Spanish colony is said to be one of those most worthy the attention of the author in search of "local color." According to a writer in *The Evening Post* (March 30), the members of this colony number about 20,000, and have their headquarters in the neighborhood of Pearl Street and Maiden Lane. In the course of a study of their social customs, the writer mentions one which is of interest both from the literary and the sociological standpoint. All through this Spanish quarter, he says, are cigar-factories which employ large numbers of operatives, more completely organized in trades-unions than the operatives in American establishments of the same nature. The discipline is strict and the loud talking or hard swearing of many American factories is not tolerated, because the employees themselves would not tolerate it. But the distinctive feature of these factories is the "shop-reader," of which every establishment has at least one. The writer says:

"This functionary may be classed as a professional. He must have a good voice, a clear enunciation, and an excellent knowledge of Spanish. In this city, most of them know enough English to translate at sight. He goes on duty with the operatives, and has a desk, chair, pitcher of water, and cigarettes or cigars.

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All day long he reads aloud while the men work. Each shop has its own program. In some the reader opens the morning by reading the news of the day. He uses for this purpose a local daily, and sometimes papers from Havana or Madrid. After reading the news he then takes up the special subject of the course. This may be a feuilleton from a Spanish paper, a Spanish novel, a volume of poems, a book of plays, a history, or any other books which the shop has selected previously. It must be said that he reads well. The operatives display deep interest in the reading, and seldom speak, unless it may be to ask the reader some question. The amount of ground covered in this way is very great. The reader averages a hundred to a hundred and fifty words a minute, or from six to nine thousand an hour. At six hours a day, this would give a total of thirty-six thousand words, which is about the length of a short Spanish novel. A longer novel will take two days, so that, in the course of a year, not less than one hundred books have been poured into the ears of the men at the benches. The practise is encouraged by all employers. It keeps the men interested, and weakens any temptation to leave the workroom for drinking purposes. It enforces good order and decorum, and at the time acts as an educational force upon all the hearers. Sometimes, in place of a reader, a shop will engage a musician. The favorite music is that of the mandolin or guitar, and next to these the violin. Music, however, does not seem to be as popular as literature."

## MORE ABOUT THE GREAT FIND OF GREEK STATUES.

PROF. R. B. RICHARDSON, director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, has just given a fuller account of the marvelous discovery of Grecian statuary found at the bottom of the sea near the island of Antikythera.

COLOSSAL BRONZE STATUE OF HERMES RHETOR, OR PERHAPS PERSEUS HOLDING HEAD OF MEDUSA.

Courtesy of *The Independent*.

Notwithstanding the fact that the statues are more badly damaged by the sea than was at first believed, the collection is says Dr. Richardson, a most remarkable addition to our stock of Greek sculpture. It includes, besides many other valuable finds, a life-size bronze, supposed to be either a Hermes or a Perseus, a bronze Apollo with open mouth, and a marble statue of a youth supposed to be a wrestler. M. Svoronos, director of the Numismatic Museum in Athens, has already announced some positive opinions about the statues. Says Professor Richardson (in *The Independent*, March 28):

"The supposed Hermes, the orator, was thought to be pressing home a point upon his hearers by thrusting at them the tips of his fingers radiating in a circle from the palm. This was soon felt to be an improbable gesture; and the theory that the statue represented an ephebus with a ball began to gain ground. M. Svoronos now explains the figure as Perseus holding the head of Medusa; and cites a gem which represents Perseus holding the head by the back hair, which was done up in a round knob at the back. M. Svoronos is firmly convinced that the whole cargo came from Argos, setting out from the fact that Argos was the home of a school of sculptors in bronze. So he explains the marble youth as the Spartan Othryadas mentioned by Pausanias in his account of Argos as seen there in the act of being slain by an Argive. M. Svoronos sees now in the mutilated statue just brought in, with the stump of an arm raised to strike, the companion piece to Othryadas, the Argive hero who is killing him. The fault that most people find with M. Svoronos is that of explaining too much. They prefer a little penumbra of doubt to such absolute cocksureness. He goes on explaining the smaller bronze with an open mouth, showing its white teeth, by alleging the existence at Argos of a cult of Apollo κεχηνώς—*i.e.*, Apollo with an open mouth.

MARBLE STATUE OF A YOUTH.

Courtesy of *The Independent*.

"It has been confidently expected that something would be hauled out of the depths of the sea any day which would cause the structure erected by Svoronos to fall to the ground. But, now that such hopes have been materially lessened by the appearance of the last instalment, he has become more confident than ever."

## A BRITISH VIEW OF CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN LITERATURE.

THE increasing friendliness of British literary journals to American authors has been one of the notable and agreeable developments of the past two decades. Representative papers such as *The Athenæum*, *The Spectator*, *The Academy*, and *The Saturday Review* now devote a very appreciable amount of space weekly to reviews of American books. The last-named of these journals, however, has not been conspicuous for its friendliness to Americans as a people, and its recent appreciative article on American literature of the day is, therefore, the more noteworthy. It says (March 16):

"Perhaps the most significant fact in contemporary American literature is the wide extension of literary interest and activity. Twenty years ago the phrase 'American literature' meant New England literature, with the addition of a small group of books written in New York and the South; to-day books of literary intention if not of literary quality are written in all sections of the country. This is conspicuously true of fiction and biography, the two departments of literature in which the best work is being done. Some one has said that the representative American novel will be written in chapters in different parts of the country; and this prediction seems to be in the way of being verified. The differences between the New England farmer, the Georgia 'cracker,' the Louisiana Creole, the Tennessee mountaineer, and the cowboy on the plains are too many and too radical to be coordinated in any single piece of fiction, however elaborate; nothing less inclusive than a new 'Comédie Humaine' will make room enough for these widely diverse types of character. This range of life in localities is finding its record in an irregular but vital fashion in the rapidly lengthening list of American novels and short stories. The books of the year are not likely to add greatly to the enduring literature of the country, but they have, in several instances, added materially to its self-knowledge; and they

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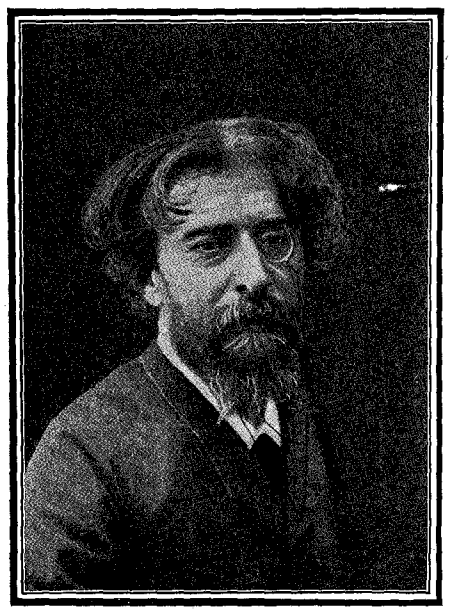
disclose a thoroughness and skill in workmanship which are distinctly promising."

The writer refers to Judge Grant's "Unleavened Bread" as "a searching and convincing study of a type of woman to be found in many communities. . . . The story approaches the national type as closely perhaps as any piece of American fiction, because it creates a character perfectly recognizable in the society of any section." Mr. Booth Tarkington's "Gentleman from Indiana" is, says the critic, "an admirable study . . . full of atmosphere, of color, of nice discrimination." "Eben Holden" is spoken of as "one of those quaint, elementary romances of primitive character, native kindliness, and untaught practical sagacity which are interpretive of the underlying quality in American life. "As Americans turn with the deepest interest to the homely rustic folk in the novels of George Eliot and Thomas Hardy, those who wish to find the spring of health in American life will do well to read 'Eben Holden.'"

After referring to the "growing interest in American history from the personal side," represented by Dr. Allen's "Life of Phillips Brooks," Mr. Farnham's "Life of Francis Parkman," and Mr. Howells's "Literary Friends and Acquaintances," the writer calls attention to the dearth of important work in the field of poetry. In this field, it remarks, Mr. Stedman's "American Anthology" is the most important event of the season, and is "both representative and inclusive," a work "carried on, in the face of great difficulties, with heroic fortitude and patience." In literary history, the most important contribution is Prof. Barrett Wendell's "Literary History of America." "It presents the evolution of literature broadly," says the writer, "and in the main with a sound sense of relative values; and some of the chapters will take high rank as criticism."

## DAUDET AND THE ART OF NOVEL-WRITING.

IN brief sketches here and there in "Thirty Years in Paris" and in "Memories of a Man of Letters," Alphonse Daudet has given us, in the opinion of many literary students, a view of his methods of work which is of the highest value to the discriminating literary aspirant. Mr. Arthur Bartlett Maurice, who writes in the New York *Bookman* (March), calls attention anew to the value of Daudet's literary example, as shown in the two books we have mentioned:



ALPHONSE DAUDET.

"These sketches, taking up the story of each of his books from the time when, studying some great structure symbolic of a certain phase of Parisian life, the germ idea flashed through his mind, show all the labor, the care, the infinite patience by which the finished novel was evolved. The initial idea, the seed-thought, which came suddenly, unexpectedly, was in itself very little; a sort of arrow, pointing the ultimate, far-distant goal. For instance, the first suggestion of 'Les Rois en Exil' came to Daudet one evening in October as he was standing on the Place du Carrousel looking at the tragic rent in the Parisian sky, caused by the fall of the Tuileries. Dethroned princes exiling themselves from Paris after their downfall, taking up their quarters on the Rue de Rivoli, and, when they woke in the morning and raised the shades at their windows, discovering these ruins—such was the first vision of 'Kings in Exile.' This was at once the inspiration of the first and last chapters of the book. It was very typical of Daudet; almost all of his works were built up about some such vague impression. . . . . .

"Daudet was indefatigable in filling note-books. It was his system of work. All through his literary life he was jotting down observations and thoughts, sometimes condensed to one finely written line, by which he was able afterward to recall a gesture, a word, or a tone, and to develop and magnify it for use in some important work. He was forever blackening sheets. In Paris, in the country, traveling, these little note-books were always with him. He was constantly looking out for striking proper names, believing with Balzac that there was in names a characteristic physiognomy, a certain likeness of the people who bear them. And of his characters one may say, as one says of Balzac, that the substitution of other names would make them seem incongruous.

"Among Daudet's note-books there was one bound in green, full of closely written notes and baffling erasures. This green note-book bore the title 'The South,' and from it Daudet drew 'Numa Roumestan' and the stories of the prodigious Tartarin. It was probably the strangest and the fullest of all his note-books. In it were jotted down the distinguishing characteristics of his native province, its climate, accent, temperament, morals, the gestures, fits of frenzy and passionate outbursts, which come of its sunshine, and 'that artless need of lying which is due to an access of imagination, to an expansive, chattering, good-natured madness, so utterly unlike the cold-blooded, wicked, deliberate lying of the North.' These notes were gathered everywhere. First of all, he drew from his inner self, as one must do who hopes to write true. All the memories of his early years—that life which he painted so vividly when telling the stories of 'Little What's-His-Name' and Elysée Méraut of the 'Kings in Exile'—were penciled there. It was full of the local ballads, the proverbs, and homely sayings of the South, the cries of its hawkers, its epithets, and its extravagances of speech. . . . . .

"Of all Daudet's books, the one with which he had most difficulty, the one which he carried longest in his head in the stage of title and vague outline, was 'Kings in Exile.' The chief trouble in the building of the story was in the search for models and for accurate information. He was obliged to press into service all his acquaintances from the top to the bottom of the social ladder. He interviewed the upholsterers who furnished the mansions of exiled kings and the great nobleman who visited these homes socially and diplomatically. He pored over the records of the police court and the bills of tradesmen, going in this way to the bottom of those royal existences, discovering instances of proud destitution, of heroic devotion side by side with manias, infirmities, tarnished honor, and seared consciences."

**A Plea for an English Music Laureate.**—A British music-lover has lately suggested that music, which has assumed a position of such importance in modern life and particularly in all public functions, should be recognized by the appointment of a national music laureate. It is generally conceded, he points out, that while music is the most popular art in England, that country is far behind most other nations in higher musical development, and he believes that such a royal and national recognition of its dignity and of its proper place as a sister-art of poetry would have a happy effect upon musical ideals throughout the English-speaking race. He suggests that the music-laureate, like the poet-laureate, be attached nominally to the King's household, and that he compose and direct the music at the coronation next year and upon other great occasions of state. Writing from Oxford in *Tit-Bits*, he says:

"It is, I think, a great pity that on the occasion of a public state function the music played by the various bands should not be of an appropriate nature, instead of consisting mainly of the latest theater or music-hall songs, as was the case, to quote one

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instance, on the occasion of our late Queen's diamond jubilee celebrations. If it is considered the proper thing to pay a poet laureate £200 a year in order to express the feelings of the nation on special state occasions by versification, why should not a composer laureate be appointed to supply appropriate music for use at such functions? The music would appeal to and delight the people of this country far more than any poem could possibly do. At present our eminent composers do not attempt to express the feelings of the nation in music, for the simple reason that their compositions would not be performed. The coronation ceremony, however, offers an excellent opportunity of allowing a British composer to supply appropriate music for the occasion. And in order to decide on whom the title and honor of music or composer laureate should be bestowed, I would suggest that our eminent composers should be invited to compete in the writing of a coronation march, a committee composed of several of the best-known musical critics and teachers to decide as to the merits of each composition, or in any other way which may be deemed more satisfactory."

## AMERICAN COLLEGES AND LIBERAL CULTURE.

SINCE the publication of Mr. Charles Francis Adams's "A College Fetich" about 1883, and of President Eliot's essay on "A Liberal Education" a short time after, the trend of the larger American universities has been steadily in the direction of greater academic freedom in the choice of undergraduate studies, and toward the elimination of the ancient classics as necessary for the attainment of the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In his paper, Dr. Eliot showed that at the time of the foundation of European universities this degree did not stand for any knowledge of Greek—which at that time was unknown among Western scholars—nor for a knowledge of classical Latin. The medieval requirements embraced the studies which in that age constituted the most useful working equipment for the liberally educated man. The seven liberal arts of medieval education for which this degree stood were divided into the *trivium* (grammar, logic, rhetoric) and the *quadrivium* (arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy). Latin was known for the most part through what is essentially a different tongue from that of Cicero—the ecclesiastical language of the liturgy, the homily, and the hagiological legend. The classical Roman writers were much spoken about, as we know from Chaucer, but almost unread; and the prevailing view of Virgil was that he was a magician. On the introduction of classical learning at the Rennaissance, a Greek chair was founded at Oxford under Colet, who had learned the language from one of the many wandering Greeks exiled at the fall of Constantinople in 1481. Thenceforward to our own time a knowledge of Greek, ancient Latin, and mathematics was required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and these three branches of learning were regarded as the only essentials of education for a gentleman. President Eliot asserts, however, that while the ancient tongues, in the absence of any great modern literature, performed an invaluable service to the new learning of that day, they are no longer needful to a genuine liberal culture. The one essential of education, he has said, is a mastery of the mother-tongue, English, with all that this implies in a competent knowledge of history, rhetoric, and the more elementary branches of knowledge inextricably bound up with it. Harvard, under President Eliot, was thus the first of the great American universities to throw open its curriculum to free elective study, putting Greek and Latin upon exactly the same plane as other culture studies after entrance; and the degree of B.A. has since then stood for the broad and liberal culture gained by a student who for four years, under the constant counsel of his chief professors, has pursued his one major and two minor studies to a satisfactory completion. The degree of B.A., which represented the varying educational ideals of the medieval and then of the renaissance period, is thus taken as representative of the educational ideal of our own time. Later, the example of Harvard has carried more and more weight, and her lead has been followed in the main by Cornell, the University of Michigan, and many other colleges. The question is not necessarily or mainly one of strife between what are called the "humanities" or culture-studies and the "utilities," but is whether a broader culture may not be more effectively obtained through English, the modern foreign languages, science, and history, than through the post-renaissance *trivium* of Greek, Latin, and mathematics.

*The World's Work* (April), which admits that the old-time "humanities" "have lost the day in most of our universities" as they are beginning to do in Germany, their stronghold, and in almost every other country in Europe, says:

"Two things may be said about the change—either that the more utilitarian studies really serve the purposes of culture as well as the humanities served it, or that the demands of modern life require the sacrifice of the humanities. Neither assertion is true. The disciplinary value of the sciences is as great, no doubt, as the disciplinary value of the ancient languages. But the needs of culture can not be satisfied by mere discipline any more than it can be satisfied by merely utilitarian subjects. A rounded intellectual life requires a background and a mellowness that come only from contact with the highest artistic products of the race, and with its idealized products—indeed with its literature. The thing that the old scholars mean by culture is a real thing, an indispensable thing, a thing, too, the foundations of which must be laid in youth. The best balance of intellectual manhood can be attained in no other way. To attain it, fortunately there is an easier way than the way of Greek. The losing contention of the Grecians is deserved. The plain truth is that in modern education the possibilities of culture through Greek studies have practically not been realized, for but one lad in a hundred has, in these later generations, reached the degree of attainment that the Greek contention presupposes.

"The easier and better way of retaining, restoring, and greatly broadening the culture-studies of a college course is to recognize the culture-value of our own language and literature. A broader and saner and more 'humane' and thorough and loving study of the literature of our own race is the obvious way out of the dilemma. And it is more than an escape from a dilemma. It is a better means of broadening and deepening our culture than we have ever utilized or tried. We are approaching it gradually. We had one generation or more of rhetoricians and *dilettanti* as teachers of English—the slipshod, easy old tomfoolery of general 'English Literature' courses. We now have a generation of accurate and narrow English philologians and text-tinkers. Presently we shall have, let us hope, a generation of broad and mellow scholars who know their subject technically of course, but who likewise know it 'humanely.' There is a new culture and an adequate one in this direction. Surely we have been slow in coming into our inheritance."

## NOTES.

CHARLOTTE M. YONGE, who died the other day in Winchester, England, at the age of seventy-eight, was often called "the Church of England Novelist." She was a pronounced high churchwoman in her views, and her religious bent was shown in all her works. In England and throughout the colonies she was one of the most popular of story writers, and her literary profits are said to have been very large. She gave $10,000 of the profits received from "The Daisy Chain" to build a missionary college in New Zealand and a large part of her profits from "the Heir of Redcliffe" to fit out a missionary schooner for the use of Bishop Selwin in Oceanica.

DOES the typewriter affect literary style? A writer in the Boston *Transcript* thinks it does. He says: "As a general thing the typewriter produces a sort of staccato, disconnected, jerky style; to change the metaphor, a fleshless and bony style, and awkward withal. What is written with the machine seldom has the ease and expressiveness that the same author's handwriting might have possessed. The special word-by-word planning that goes with it, be it ever so slight and even unconscious, does get in the way of free expression; and there is a tendency in the writer to think out his sentence less thoroughly, and even to use stereotyped expressions, which fall in more conveniently with one's practise." It might require generations, he adds, for typewriting to become instinctive with civilized people as handwriting is.

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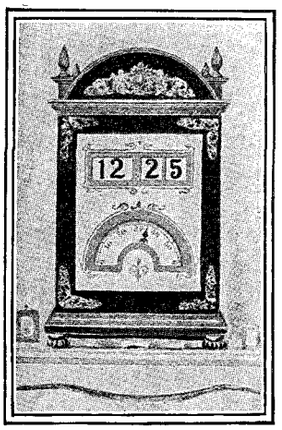
## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

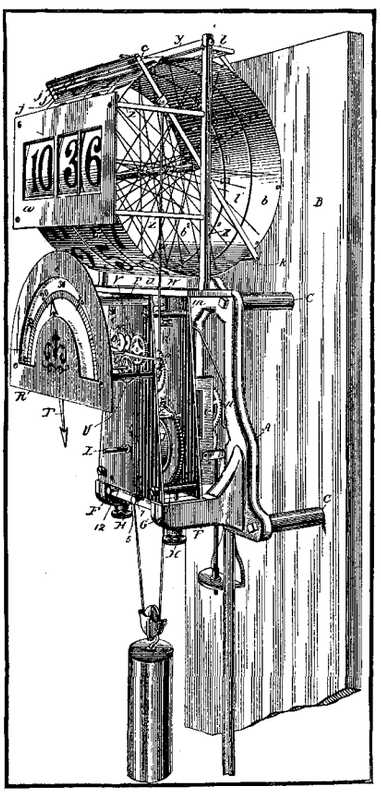
### A CLOCK WITHOUT A DIAL.

A REFORM in our present antiquated method of time-indication has been introduced by Samuel P. Thrasher, of New Haven, Conn., who has devised a simple form of clock in which the dial is replaced with moving figure-wheels, indicating the time as a cyclometer indicates miles. When one thinks of it, our present clock dial is as medieval as would be a circular cryptogram for the sign over a store. It might do for the days of astrology, but it has survived too long. *The American Inventor* (March 1), describing the new form of clock in an article entitled "A Twentieth-Century Time System," says:




PARLOR CLOCK OF THRASHER DESIGN WITH SECONDS INDICATOR.

"Instead of the old way, which does not tell the time, but presents a group of signs by which one contrives to calculate it, the new dial will actually tell the exact time without any calculation whatever. It will no longer be necessary, many times a day, to solve a mental problem—the hour and minute hands being respectively in such and such positions relatively to such and such figures, what must the time be—for a glance at the clock shows the time unmistakably announced in plain Arabic numerals. We are so used to the mental calculations referred to that we hardly realize they are a nuisance. There are seven hundred and twenty minute combinations formed by the passage of the hands on the dial. Some persons never become so used in calculating them that they do not make an appreciable pause before stating the time. Often mistakes are made as when one says it is twenty-four minutes past eight, when it is really nineteen past. But in reading the new clock no one need pause, calculate, or mistake, and a child will have no difficulty. When the hour hand of the old-fashioned timepiece is dangling in one direction between VI and VII and the minute hand is losing itself in another somewhere between XI and XII, the new timepiece will read simply and conclusively 6:58. In another minute the last figure magically disappears and 9 takes its place, and in another all the figures vanish, and in their place appears 7:00. That is, time will be told as the railroad time-tables tell it. And with one general introduction of this system would go such bungling expressions—entailed by the old circular dial-plate with its wreath of figures—as twenty minutes past nine, fourteen minutes of twelve. Instead we shall adopt the crisp, accurate terminology of the time-table and say, nine-twenty, eleven forty-six.




PERSPECTIVE OF A THRASHER CLOCK.

"Another advantage of Mr. Thrasher's clock is that time may be discerned by it at a much greater distance and a more difficult angle. The reason is obvious. There are twenty-eight figures on the ordinary dial and only one is perfectly upright. The greatest number appearing on the new dial is four and all are upright. The figures of a tower-clock, for example, may be made several feet long and thus discernible at a great distance.

"The seconds are indicated by a hand following a graduated arc instead of a complete circle. This device makes the figures easier to read than where many of them are upside down. The second hand is the only one on the dial.

"Among Mr. Thrasher's patents are some covering electrical devices which insure greater regularity and accuracy of movement than has hitherto been attained, together with a simplicity of construction which makes the consumption of battery power exceedingly small. Moreover, these improvements in electrical clocks render it practicable to have a 'system' of accurate time-indication on a scale however great. For example, the hundred rooms of an office-building may each have its indicator set in the wall, all controlled by one 'master-clock,' which in turn is synchronized from the observatory, thus insuring accurate time wherever the indicators are placed. Hotels, public buildings, factories, office-buildings, and railroads, will probably be among the first to introduce the system.

"There is a feature in regard to tower-clocks which ought to be noted. Unless very expensive precautions are taken the vibration of the tower, changes of temperature and other influences seriously impair their accuracy. But by this system the time-mechanism may be located in any convenient place away from disturbing influences, and the figures upon the tower dial controlled by the electrical connections. The inventor believes his scheme is capable of and will receive great expansion, that the time will come when large houses will be fitted up with indicators in every room, when the 'time' will be reckoned among the 'modern improvements' along with lighting and heating, hot and cold water, and rented with the building. Finally, he expects, a whole city will be arranged on a 'time system,' every building whose owner desires it being electrically connected with the 'master-clock' and inaccurate time becoming a relic of the past. This is a Napoleonic idea, but is only another step in the process of organizing the conveniences of urban life which has been long going on. It is worthy of the twentieth century."

### WHENCE COMES THE LIGHT OF THE SKY?

THE ultimate source of "daylight" is of course the sun; but a great deal of it comes not directly from that body, but from the sky. The fact that the clear sky furnishes light has puzzled scientific men for years, and the great number of hypotheses advanced to account for its intensity and color shows that the true one has not yet appeared, or, at all events, is not generally recognized. The polariscope shows that sky-light is reflected light, and that it is sunlight reflected from small particles. But what are these particles? Are they dust, or fog, or a combination of the two? In a recent communication to the Belgian Academy of Sciences Professor Spring, of Liége, states his belief that the molecules of the air itself, at high altitudes where the pressure is small, can and do reflect the sunlight. Says *Cosmos* (March 9), in a notice of Professor Spring's paper:

"The illumination of the sky proves incontestably that our atmosphere is not optically empty; but what is the nature of the substance that fills it? This is an embarrassing question. We can not admit that solid particles float in the highest regions of the air. The presence of water furnishes a no less objectionable reason, for one of two things must be true—either the water is in the state of vapor, when it should be optically empty like a gas, or it is in the state of mist, and then we can not understand why the sky should be bright above the clouds. It has been proposed to admit an intermediate state, that of the 'nascent cloud' (Tyndall); but no one has explained how it happens that

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throughout the atmosphere this cloud comes into being continually with the same intensity, no matter what may be the physical and meteorological conditions. But if the intensity of the light makes up for the small dimensions of the reflecting or illuminated particles, it is not impossible that the light of the sun, in the degree of intensity that it must have at the moment when it first penetrates the atmosphere, that is to say, at the time when it has undergone no weakening, may be reflected by the molecules of the rarefied gases of the upper layers of the atmosphere and thus cause 'daylight.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## FUTURE INCREASE OF OUR POPULATION.

THE remarkable increase of population predicted for the United States by Dr. H. S. Pritchett in a recent article in *The Popular Science Monthly* was noted not long ago in these columns. From a study of the past increase, the writer attempted to deduce the law governing it, and this law was then applied to estimate the future increase. This process, which is called by mathematicians "extrapolation," is acknowledged by them to be exceedingly risky, even in pure mathematics, and it is doubly so in application to matters where future conditions are imperfectly known. In a communication to the magazine in which Dr. Pritchett's article appeared, Charles E. Woodruff, an officer in the regular army, asserts that the writer has not even taken into account some very well-known conditions. He says:

"He does not seem to have taken into consideration the density of population and what we might call the saturation-point, or the maximum population which can be fed. A population far below its saturation-point will increase rapidly, but when it saturates the land there is no increase, and as we approach our saturation-point our rate will rapidly diminish to zero.

"We do not know what our saturation-point is under the present conditions of food production; but we produce far more than is needed for our twenty people per square mile. Nor can we estimate our future saturation-point, for no one can presume to predict what science will enable us to do in the way of food production, other than what, by present methods, can be forced from the soil. We can only estimate our limit, basing it upon the known densities in countries which have always been populated to their limit.

"The saturation-point rises with civilization just as the saturation-point of air for water rises with the temperature. Cultivated land is said to produce 1,600 times as much food as an equal area of hunting land. Denmark, for instance, could support but 500 paleolithic people, and when their culture rose to the level of the present Patagonians, 1,000 could exist, and 1,500 of those on the level of the natives of Hudson's Bay. In the pastoral stage each family requires 2,000 acres, and France could not support 50,000 of such people. For centuries after the Norman conquest the whole of Europe could not support 100,000,000, or about 25 per square mile, while now there are 81."

The saturation-point may remain stationary in an arrested civilization, the writer notes. China, for instance, is said to have had 400,000,000 for many centuries. On the other hand, in lands where food can be bought from abroad and paid for by manufactured goods, the population can go beyond the saturation-point. Great Britain is said to import one-third of her food, and her 300 people per mile place her far beyond the point of saturation. When the countries from which she buys have no surplus for sale, her population must decrease to about 200 per mile, which is all that she can feed. Should her factories fail through foreign competition, so that she can not buy, she will also decrease in population, just as Ireland has done since the beginning of the last century. The writer goes on to say:

"America was saturated by savages in pre-Columbian times, and they were constantly at war for more room; but the land has always been far from saturation for civilized whites. Tho we now export enough food for a large population, we can not produce very much more, for all the useful land is now taken up. Fully sixty per cent. of the desert lands west of the 100th degree of longitude will never have water on it, and that alone will forever prevent us being as densely populated as Europe. Perhaps we can now support fully 125,000,000, or 34 per mile, a point which Dr. Pritchett calculates we shall reach in 1925, at our present rate. By that time we shall have farms on ten or fifteen per cent. of the arid lands, the limit of possible irrigation, and perhaps then we can support 200,000,000, the calculated population for 1950; but it is difficult to see how we can feed 500,000,000, our calculated numbers a little over a century hence, for that would be a density of about 125 per mile—far greater than Europe.

"It is also difficult to see how science is to produce food indefinitely, for the real basis of food production is the soil and vegetation, such as the changing of cellulose into starches and sugars. The possible limit is the amount of the sun's energy we can capture through vegetation. The calculated population of a thousand years hence, 41,000,000,000, or 11,000 per mile, is not at present conceivable."

The law of population, the writer points out, is that its increase depends upon its density, irrespective of the birth-rate. At the saturation-point the death-rate and the birth-rate must be equal, as they are now in China, where there is at the same time a large birth-rate and also frightful destruction of life by pestilence, famine, and murder. He goes on to say:

"Our civilization will never tolerate such mortality, nor can the surplus migrate, as it has been doing from Europe for four hundred years. Yet we need have no fear of future famines and pestilence due to overcrowding and so necessary in India and China, for the solution of the problem will come of its own accord in a natural limitation of the size of families. . . . By the time we have reached our maximum growth it is quite likely that the number of children in American families will be less than three, or just enough to compensate for unavoidable deaths and still keep the population stationary. The deliberations of the Malthusian societies may appear very absurd, but they are merely discussing things which are sure to come about naturally and not artificially.

"Thus Dr. Pritchett's estimates of our future population of 11,000 per square mile being based upon the rates of increase in a country far below its saturation-point, it seems that a better formula could have been obtained by taking the increases in European countries which probably have been saturated since the glacial times and supersaturated ever since they became maritime powers and could import food. Thus England had 5,500,000 in 1650, and only 6,500,000 in 1750, and less than 9,000,000 in 1800; since then, through food importations due to commerce, her rate of increase has been about thirteen per cent. per decade. Our rate, as above stated, was thirty-two per cent. in 1800, twenty-four per cent. in 1880, and the time it will be thirteen may be long before 1990, and it is quite likely to be zero with a century or two.

"Our country will never contain more people than it can feed, and the struggle for existence or the stress of life will not be a particle more severe than now. Since the first paleolithic man appeared on the scene, Europe has supported as many men as she could and has thus been at the saturation-point, ever on the verge of over-population, needing famines, wars of expansion, and other forms of death, so that there has always been the same struggle for existence we see now, and that struggle can never be more severe than it has always been there. The course of civilization would even justify a prediction that life will be made easier, so that posterity may pity us as we pity our savage ancestors in their terrible struggle for existence."

**An Injurious Substitute for Sugar.**—"The surprising properties of saccharin, a product of coal-tar, at first led to the belief," says *Good Health* (March), "that it would prove a complete substitute for sugar, as this curious substance possesses a sweetening power several hundred times that of cane-sugar, a single grain of saccharin being capable of giving, to a glass of water for example, a sweetness equivalent to that of a saturated solution of rock candy or of loaf sugar. For a time saccharin was recommended as a substitute for sugar in lemonade, especially for the use of diabetics, and was extensively used in sweet-

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ening canned fruits and for increasing the sweetness of glucose syrup, making it possible to substitute the latter for pure cane-sugar syrup. This substitution was much more extensively practised on the continent of Europe than in this country, for the reason that sugar in France, Germany, and other continental countries is very heavily taxed, so that it necessarily sells at a high price.

"Very soon, however, sanatoriums and medical colleges took up the method from a sanitary standpoint, and discovered that the use of saccharin as a substitute for sugar is accompanied by decidedly injurious effects, and that the substance must be regarded as a poison, producing pernicious effects in any but very small doses. The Russian senate, the St. Petersburg medical administration, also the governmental chemical laboratory of Russia, have pronounced saccharin injurious to health, and laws were enacted by the senate forbidding its use in food and drink.

"It is well known that saccharin is an antiseptic. This in itself should be sufficient to prove that it is harmful, since its antiseptic properties are distinctly antagonistic to the activity of the digestive ferments."

## CONSEQUENCES OF BIRD-KILLING.

THE ills that may befall humanity through killing off the birds are by no means few. Michelet has asserted that there can be no crops without birds, a conclusion that seems to be supported by M. Louis Adrien Levat, who writes at length in the *Revue Scientifique* (March 9), on "Aviceptology and its Consequences." M. Levat appears to have coined a word here to mean "the science of bird-catching," and in his opinion the results of our present devotion to that science are likely to be serious. He says:

"If man would employ in the suppression of noxious creatures the same energy and ingenuity that he devotes to the general destruction of birds, he would suffer much less from the inroads of flies, mosquitoes, and parasites whose name to-day is legion; and agriculture would be infinitely less threatened by insect pests of all kinds. From time immemorial birds have been the object of active pursuit . . . until now what was once a pastime useful to a certain degree, since it maintained the equilibrium of nature by putting a stop to the excessive propagation of birds, has become a permanent danger, from which all sorts of insecticides will not save us."

After dealing with the history of bird-hunting and bird-catching from the earliest times, the author proceeds to describe modern methods of capturing or killing birds, which he divides into two classes, permissible and illicit. The latter, he says, may be grouped under seven heads: capture by robbery of nests, by decoys, by traps, by imitating calls, by bird-lime, by snares, and by poisoned food. All of these are opposed to the interests of the farmer, contrary to public health, and in many cases actually against the law. Yet everywhere birds are being ruthlessly slaughtered and every year some species is exterminated, to be seen hereafter only in the cages of our museums. The writer gives statistical proofs that his assertions are true, especially in France. And he goes on to say:

"It is not only in the south of France that ornithocide rages with intensity. In Corsica, in Spain, in Sardinia, in Italy, in Malta, in the Peloponnesus, in Egypt, the disease is acute; at Rome, the milkmen are almost always bird-dealers also, and sell ortolans from the Roman campagna. . . . Vows and good intentions are not wanting, but it would appear that they are not easy of fulfilment. In the mean time the insectivorous birds are disappearing from view, the insect flourishes, and in southern lands whole regions are rendered uninhabitable, by the clouds of insatiable mosquitoes that grow apace during the summer time. . . . The crops suffer; the fruits are wormy. . . . The farmer should cry with Richelieu, 'Hannibal at the gates!'—not Hannibal, but the locust, the caterpillar, the noxious insect of all kinds. He should investigate the harm that is being done to him by the bird-catchers, and he should aid the authorities in the defense of his immediate interests, else it is all over with agriculture, and Michelet's saying will be verified—'No crop without birds!'

"But we are preaching in the wilderness, and our part will have to be limited to a sad demonstration. An invisible hand, the instrument of an inevitable fatality, is pushing the feathered tribes toward annihilation; man is destructive in proportion to his civilization, and turns against his most valuable and indispensable auxiliaries the resources of his mechanism and his explosives. We must apply to the case anew the distich of Ovid with which Rousseau closes the fourth book of his 'Evile': 'He lives, and he is the worst enemy of his own life.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## WAS THE BOXER OUTBREAK AN ATTACK OF HYSTERIA?

EVERY abnormal phenomenon is treated nowadays from the standpoint of pathology; naughtiness in the child and drunkenness in the adult are alike regarded as, in a way, manifestations of disease. Now comes a French physician, Dr. J. Matignon, who asserts that the Boxers are nothing more than hysterical patients, and that this disease is one to which the Chinese, despite their proverbial calmness, are particularly prone. Dr. Matignon first calls our attention to the fact that most writers on Chinese subjects have contented themselves with very superficial observation. It is his opinion that hysteria is very widespread in China, notwithstanding the dictum of the average traveler that the race is patient, calm, and phlegmatic. The Chinese, he says, are children, from the Emperor down; they are marked especially by naiveté, credulity, and suggestibility, and also by impulsiveness, tho one would not suspect this at first sight. Other characteristics are versatility of character, complete absence of precise ideas, and comparative insensibility to bodily pain. The author goes on to say:

"These mental and bodily phenomena have long made me suspect that hysteria was common in China. In the beginning of the spring of 1900 I undertook an investigation on the subject. . . . More than three hundred subjects were examined, and I proposed to extend my researches to three or four thousand cases. The serious events at Peking not only put a stop to my studies but caused my notes to disappear. The results that are at my disposal are therefore more in the nature of impressions and recollections than of precise statistical documents. My impression—which is shared by numbers of my fellow physicians who have practised in China—is that nervous disease is extremely common among the Celestials. . . . The fact that hysteria exists, and that we can easily find its chief symptoms throughout a great part of the population, seems to me to have a certain importance, and throws a new light on some phases of the moral history of the famous Boxers who have spread fire and sword over the north of China. Suggestion and hysteria have played the chief parts in the propagation of their doctrines and the recruiting of their adepts.

"It is far from my idea to show that the Boxer movement is only a manifestation of hysteria; nerve disease has been a secondary factor in it, altho an important one. . . . The party chiefs, for the most part sincere, have found a rich soil in Chinese credulity and suggestibility. . . . In all their proclamations there is something of mystery, especially for simple minds. The Chinese believes the more as he understands less, and when he does not understand at all his faith becomes absolute.

"The natural suggestibility of the Chinese was raised to the paroxysmal point this last year. The whole Middle Kingdom was in a state of tense anxiety like that which the advent of the year 1000 must have produced in Europe. The year 1900 was to have an intercalary month; this was a grave omen, as had been proved by experience. . . . Suggestibility was exaggerated; every one felt its influence and in turn exerted it upon others."

The author goes on to recount the rapid increase of the Boxers, their rites, their initiations, etc., and sees in each the regular symptoms of hysteria, which would account also for their fanatical bravery. What is the remedy? Says M. Matignon:

"What suggestion has made it can unmake. When the court

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and the nobility show the Boxers no more favor, demonstrate that they believe no longer in their supernatural power, and proclaim that the foreigners are not doing injury to the country, the Celestial empire will be convinced. But I fear that the court, and especially the high officials, will not attempt to work thus by suggestion for a long time."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## FACTS ABOUT INDIA-RUBBER.

SOME interesting and little-known facts about the growth and preparation of caoutchouc are contained in a paper read at a recent meeting of the Chemists' Assistants' Association (London) by Frederick Davis. These relate to the origin of rubber and the plants yielding it, the method of collection, the influence of climate upon the trees, and the methods of preparing the substance for the market. Says *The Pharmaceutical Journal*, in a report of the lecture:

"He [Mr. Davis] pointed out that the latex, or juice which exudes from the plants when incised, has no connection with the sap of the plant, but is contained in a special system of tubes and ducts, termed lactiferous vessels, running for the most part longitudinally in the other tissues of the plant, and themselves forming what may be termed a closed system. The latex, like the milk of animals, consists of a number of oil globules held in suspension in the form of an emulsion. Chemically, this oil, in the case of rubber, is a terpene, which, by oxidation, becomes a resin; hence its liability to 'perish,' the juice becoming oxidized so that the resin is formed and the mass becomes brittle. In this connection the author mentioned that the latices of certain plants contain very little resin, and do not readily oxidize, consequently the rubber from those plants is of greater service and more in demand than that from other sources. He also stated that the latex may be stored in stoppered bottles for some little time without any apparent change taking place, but eventually it becomes solid. In regard to coagulation, experience has shown that the latex may be kept free from coagulation for a time by the addition of a dilute solution of ammonia, but heat or the presence of an acid of any kind favors coagulation. Mr. Davis mentioned that, in order to promote the rapid production of rubber, the suggestion has been made that seeds of plants yielding rubber should be planted annually, and that the year-old plants should be pulled up and boiled in water, when caoutchouc would separate. Theoretically the suggestion was good, but practically such a method would not, in his opinion, answer commercially, because he found that no true caoutchouc is produced in the first year, but a modification, to which the term 'viscin' has been given, having the plasticity of caoutchouc, but not the durability."

**Infection Through Modeling-Clay.**—That the ordinary modeling-clay used in kindergartens and by school-children in manual-training classes may be a dangerous vehicle of infection is made to appear by the investigations of M. O. Leighton, health inspector of Montclair, N. J. His experiments and conclusions, which are set forth in a paper read before the American Society of Bacteriologists at its recent meeting in Baltimore, are thus summarized in *Science* (March 1):

"In the ordinary schools such clay, after having been used by one student, is returned to the stock-box and subsequently used again. Study of clay thus obtained from schools showed bacteria to be tolerably abundant in the clay. The species of bacteria identified were those which ordinarily occur in pus formations, thus showing that clay may be capable of distributing these organisms. An attempt to sterilize clay showed that the only efficient means of accomplishing this purpose is by the use of superheated steam under the pressure of 15–20 pounds for 45 minutes.

"Next, an attempt was made to determine how long certain pathogenic bacteria could remain alive in the clay. Sterilized clay was inoculated, under proper precautions, with the bacilli of typhoid, diphtheria, and tuberculosis. The clay was then kept moist and warm, and studied periodically for the presence of these organisms. The results were, briefly, as follows: *B. typhi abdominalis* grew vigorously after having been enclosed in the clay for 32 days. After that no colonies were found. *B. diphtheria* grew after having been enclosed in the clay for 18 days. *B. tuberculosis* was alive after 18 days. How much longer the latter two bacilli would remain alive in the clay the author did not determine."

**Psychic Influence in the Practise of Medicine.**—"A legitimate practise of medicine," says Dr. J. C. Culbertson, in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (March 9), "takes cognizance of all psychic influences and turns them to account in a treatment of disease. The personal influence of a physician should always be firm, not vacillating, positive and never negative. These attributes tactfully administered are sedative and may be anesthetic and narcotic. They possess the therapeutic property of being able to allay irritability and excitement. . . . The wise man who is a successful practitioner uses his personal influence as a stimulant, sedative, anodyne, narcotic, anesthetic, and nervine; and does it systematically, as tho it were as important a therapeutic measure as the giving of a tonic, purgative, or opiate. It is this personal influence that makes some men great and others small. All that is known of the entire materia medica, as well as other resources in the art and science of medicine, are as wide open to the command of one physician as of another, and the differentiation between them is founded upon but two accomplishments: ability to diagnose pathological conditions and a systematic use of personal influence in the treatment of disease. All other therapeutic aids are but valuable adjuncts, not one of which is to be for one moment in the slightest degree deprecated, for they are cofactors of the greatest importance. It is this systematic use of the personal influence of the physician that gives any foundation to Christian Science or faith curists. Eliminate this one powerful agent and there is nothing left of a visionary vagary."

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

IT has been discovered that the opacity of substances for Röntgen rays depends on their atomic weight. The greater this weight, the higher is the opacity. The opacity is independent of physical condition, that is, for instance, it is the same for ice as for water, and is not affected by temperature. It is also independent of atomic arrangement and chemical combination, and depends only on atomic weight. This interesting law was announced by M. L. Benoist to the Paris Academy of Sciences on February 11 last.

WHAT might be termed the "elevator disease" is brought to our notice by a London paper quoted in *The Scientific American*. If what it tells us be true, people with weak hearts had better climb ten flights of stairs than ride up in the elevator. "Lift attendants have died sudden deaths; people with weak hearts have noticed ominous sensations when in the elevator. We are told the sudden transition from the heavier air at the foot to the lighter air at the top is extremely trying to the constitution. Most people have experienced singular sensations of internal collapse when the lift floor sinks beneath the feet, but none suspected that the results might be so serious."

AMERICAN TOOLS IN LONDON.—"I wanted to buy something in the way of carpenters' tools, a saw, brace and bits, miter-cutter, and some planes; also a micrometer guage, some calipers and a square," writes a correspondent of *Mechanical Progress*. "To make my selection I went to a good tool dealer's, where I could get plenty of choice. At the end of my purchasing, I found myself possessed of a saw by Disstons, brace and bit by Millers Falls, miter-cutter by Lelland, micrometer gage by Brown & Sharpe, calipers and square by Starrett, and I forget the name of the maker of the planes, but think it was English. On my return from the store, I got on one of the underground tube railways and traveled in an American car drawn by an American electric locomotive."

SOME experiments have been made in England by Rev. W. Buckland to test the belief that toads can live for long periods in rocks without air or food. As reported in *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, the experimenter took a large block of coarse limestone and prepared twelve circular cells in it, each about one foot deep and five inches in diameter. A groove was cut at its upper margin to receive a circular plate of glass which was in turn protected by a circular piece of slate. Twelve smaller cells, six inches deep and five inches in diameter, were made in a large block of silicious sandstone, these cells also being covered with glass and slate and luted around with soft clay. The object of the glass cover was, of course, to permit of the toads being seen without having to remove the lids. One live toad was placed in each cell and the covers cemented on. The weight of the toads was ascertained before sealing up the cells. Both stones were buried under three feet of earth for thirteen months. All of the toads in the sandstone cells were found to be dead and their bodies were decomposed, showing that they had been dead for a long period. The majority of the large toads in the block of limestone were alive, and in every instance the glass covers were cracked. The toads were weighed, and it was found that they had decreased in weight. The conclusions drawn by the naturalists were that the toads can not live a year totally excluded from air, and can not live two years if totally deprived of food."

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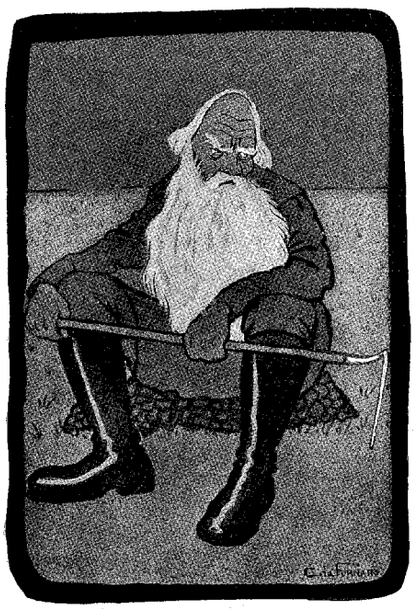
# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## COUNT TOLSTOY AND HIS RELIGION.

THE announcement of the final steps in the excommunication of Count Leo Tolstoy, to whose censure by the Orthodox Church of Russia we have several times referred, has made the great Russian novelist and philosopher again a leading object of public attention. Notwithstanding the bitter protest of his wife —whose position it is somewhat difficult to understand in view of the fact that Tolstoy himself condemns and repudiates the church idea in itself—the sentence has been carried out, and Tolstoy is *no longer* regarded as a member of the Holy Orthodox Church of the East, nor as entitled to Christian rites if he die unreconciled. The recent report, however, that he has been banished from Russia on account of his political and religious writings does not seem to have had any foundation in truth.



TOLSTOY AS SEEN BY HIS CRITICS.

A remarkable criticism of Count Tolstoy's religious views appears in *The Independent* (March 28). The writer, a new staff correspondent, who is to contribute frequently to the paper under the old Greek name of "Dicast," a sort of public censor, says:

"Count Tolstoy accepts without reservation the plain precepts of the Gospel, and demands our adherence to the strict letter of the law. This may be well, altho possibly it denotes something of the false logic of fanaticism to dwell so persistently on the one command, 'Resist not evil.' But deeper than the commands lies the spirit of Christ; and he who follows the law of the Gospel without heeding the spirit, wherein is he different from the Pharisees of the old dispensation whom Christ so vehemently denounced?

"If you ask in what respect Tolstoy misses the heart of true religion and of Christ, I would reply in the words of a famous French woman, '*La joie de l'esprit en marque la force*'—the joy of the spirit is the measure of its force. It may seem trifling to confront the solemn exhortation of a prophet with the words of Ninon de l'Enclos, whose chief claim on our memory is the scandalous story of her son, who killed himself on discovering that he had fallen in love unwittingly with his own mother; and yet I know not where a saner criticism could be found of the arrogant dogmatism of this Russian bigot. There is no joy in Tolstoy, and lacking joy he lacks the deepest instinct of religion. I know that here and there a sentence, or even a page, may be quoted from Tolstoy that sounds as if he had discovered joy in his new faith, and I know that he repeats volubly the glad tidings that are said to have made the angels sing as they never sang before; but it needs no more than a glance at the rigid glaring eyes of the old man to feel that the soul within him feeds on bitter and uncharitable thoughts, and it needs but a little familiarity with his later work in fiction to learn that the ground of his spirit is bitterness and denunciation and despair.

"It is natural that a writer of Tolstoy's gloomy convictions should deny the validity of beauty and should call the Greeks ignorant savages because they believed in beauty. His own later work shows an utter absence of the sense of beauty and joy. The fascination of such a novel as 'Resurrection' is no different from the horrid fascination which impels a crowd to gaze at some unseemly disaster in our city streets. The drama called 'La Puissance des Ténèbres'—I do not know that it has ever been translated into English—is one of the most revolting and heartsickening productions of the past century. The imagination of the author has apparently dwelt on unclean objects until it has become crazed with a mingled feeling toward them of attraction and repulsion.

"Count Tolstoy takes his law of righteousness from the Sermon on the Mount, and that is well; but he has forgotten the song of joy that runs like a golden thread through that discourse —'Blessed are they that mourn; for they shall be comforted. . . . Rejoice, and be exceeding glad.' Out of the preaching of Christ proceeds the wonderful and beautiful lesson of the fowls of the air and of the lilies of the field; out of the preaching of Tolstoy comes the loathsome 'Powers of Darkness.' Or, if we look for a more modern instance, we may read the 'Fioretti' of St. Francis of Assisi, than whom no one has trod nearer to the footsteps of Christ. The parables and poems of St. Francis are all aglow with passionate joy and tenderness and beauty. I do not mean that sorrow and denunciation are banished from the teaching of Christ. But the sorrow of Christ is not the uncharitable cry alone of one whose spirit has been wounded by seeing wrong and injustice in the world."

In a word, says the writer, faith is "the deliberate turning of the eye from darkness to light," and of this faith Tolstoy has naught. He denounces the world and the art and the natural pleasures of life, "not because he has attained to any true vision of the peace of the spirit," but "because the world has turned to ashes in his mouth":

"It is because I find no note of spiritual joy in Count Tolstoy when he speaks from his own heart and lays aside the borrowed jargon of Christianity, it is because I find in him only the bitterness of a great and smitten soul, it is because I find in him no charity or tenderness, but only the bleakness of disillusion, that I count him an enemy to faith and not an unbuilder of faith. *La joie de l'esprit en marque la force*, and, finding no joy in him, I reckon him only as one among those who deny and destroy. The soul of the Russian is like a strong man who has lain long in chains in the darkness of a dungeon. Suddenly a beam of light from the outer world falls upon his eyes, waking him from his lethargy, and as suddenly passes away. . . . . .

"I say boldly that Count Tolstoy is not a child of light, but a child of darkness; his speech is the voice of 'the spirit that still denies.'"

**A New Basis for Church-Membership.**—Hitherto almost all, if not all, Protestant bodies except the Anglican communion have regarded church-membership as composed of adult or semi-adult communicants, or, in some cases, of persons who have been "converted to religion"; and have looked upon the young as not fully children of the church. A new departure in the basis of church-membership as well as in formal statement of creed has lately been made by Dr. Macfarland and the people of the Maplewood Congregational Church, of Malden, Mass. The changes are thus stated by the New York *Outlook* (March 30):

"The first change provides for the enrolment of all baptized children upon the membership book of the church. The new article reads as follows, and might well be imitated in other churches:

"'Children baptized by the church shall be enrolled as members, with the understanding that such relation shall be continued until they indicate a desire either for a formal acceptance or for a dissolution of the relation. The list of such members shall be kept distinct from that of the adult members, but they shall be considered as members under the care of the church. This list . . . shall also include those previously baptized elsewhere who shall be presented by their parents.'

"Secondly, regarding the admission of all candidates, in place of the old clause charging the church committee with the examination of such candidates, a new rule establishes all examina-

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tions of the candidate as a private matter and in the hands of the pastor.

"Thirdly, in place of the old and detailed confession of faith a new and simpler basis of membership has been adopted, as follows:

"'I believe in God, the loving Father of the race.

"'I believe in the universal brotherhood of man, as taught by Jesus Christ.

"'I believe in Jesus Christ as the Supreme Revealer of divine character, as the moral and religious Teacher, the spiritual Guide, and the Redeemer of men.

"'In uniting with this church, I promise to give myself to its service, to work for its upbuilding, and to walk with all its members and with all men in a spirit of charity and faithfulness.'"

## THE BEGINNINGS OF CHRISTIANITY AS VIEWED BY A LAYMAN.

CHURCH history has in almost every instance been written by ecclesiastics, either, as in the case of Milman and Stanley, in the active ministry, or, like Wellhausen, Harnack, and McGiffert, professors in theological seminaries. A layman's view of this subject, such as has lately been given by Judge Charles B. Waite, in his book "A History of the Christian Religion to the Year Two Hundred," is therefore of some special note. Judge Waite, who is said to be a man of learning who has spent many years in an exhaustive non-partizan study of the history of the early Christian church, has arrived at conclusions very different from those of most church historians. A summary of his views is given in the New York *Tribune* (March 12), as follows:

"Of the numerous gospels in use in the church in the second century, the author says that only three were probably apostolic, namely, the Gospel of St. Paul, the Gospel or Recollections of Peter, and the Oracles or Sayings of Christ, attributed to Matthew. These as well as numerous other sacred writings now unknown were reserved as sacred scriptures in the early church, until they were suppressed in the interest of the present four gospels. 'I found myself,' says Theodoret (A.D. 430), 'upward of two hundred such books held in honor among your churches, and, collecting them all together, I had them put aside and instead introduced the gospels of the Four Evangelists.' Many of the early fathers refer plainly to these suppressed writings, and some of these references indicate that writings now unknown to the church were regarded as authoritative. The three writings mentioned above probably did not teach the miraculous conception of Jesus or His physical resurrection. But it is the contention of the author that these and other beliefs gradually grew into shape in the church, and that then the present gospels were written, many of the materials in the older writings being used. The Gospel of Paul was thus the germ of the Gospel of Luke, the Gospel of Peter of the Gospel of Mark, and the Oracles of the Gospel of Matthew.

"Holding thus as to their origin, the author naturally rejects the gospels as unhistorical. Undoubtedly, he says, there was a moral and religious teacher who came to be known as Christ. This teacher, who had devoted followers and disciples, was put to death in the reign of Tiberius, and after His death Paul, the chief of His disciples, founded a new religion on His doctrines and precepts and on the belief in His resurrection. Both Peter and Paul, in the opinion of the author, were responsible for much of the cruelty, bigotry, and fanaticism which came later to characterize Christianity. The Apostolic Fathers emphasized most the supernatural elements in Christianity, and in a credulous age new supernatural additions could easily be made without exciting any protest."

In his account of the origin of the Gospel narratives, Judge Waite writes as follows:

"'It is difficult to believe . . . that Paul, when he declared, "It is sown in corruption; it is raised in incorruption" (it is sown a natural body; it is raised a spiritual body), had before him a gospel in which it was recorded that Jesus expressly denied being a spirit after His resurrection, and called for meat that he might demonstrate to His disciples that He had a material body like theirs. The spiritualism of Paul and Clement was too refined for the gross conceptions of the second century, which would be satisfied with nothing less than the resurrection of the very crucified body of Jesus. Gospels were accordingly constructed containing accounts of such a resurrection, related with great circumstantiality.'"

A large part of Judge Waite's book is devoted to an examination of that little known body of writings termed "The Apocryphal Gospels," many of which, he points out, were once accepted by a large part of the early church as sacred and inspired. A knowledge of them, in Mr. Waite's opinion, is essential to any just view of the canonical gospels and of early Christianity.

## THE GOLDEN RULE AND THE ABOLITION OF RACIAL PREJUDICE.

THE ethical precept known as the Golden Rule, which is so fundamental a concept of the moral order of the universe that it is found, in one form or another, in nearly every religious code, and in nearly every race and age, formed the text of the recent notable discussion in Calvary Baptist Church, New York, in which Confucian, Jew, and Christian acknowledged its efficacy as a basis of international brotherhood, and as a true guide for the religious, social, and business life. The meeting was under the auspices of an institution founded as a memorial of princely Jewish beneficence—the Baron and Baroness de Hirsch Monument Fund. The exercises began with the singing of the One Hundredth Psalm, followed by responsive readings led by the Rev. Dr. McArthur, of Calvary Baptist Church, from two other Hebrew psalms. A prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, of the Temple Emanu-El. Mr. Wu Ting Fang's address was one of the notable features. He said in part (New York *Times*, March 27):

"Racial prejudice and religious intolerance are two monsters of barbarism. In former days they seemed to stalk hand in hand. They set nation again nation, and people against people. Oh! what a destruction of life and property there was on account of race and religious prejudices! What good came from the Crusades or the Thirty Years' War? Not any; they only inflicted trouble on Christian and Mohammedan alike. The most striking religious persecutions were those of the Huguenots in France and the expulsion of the Moors from Spain. After the edict of Nantes 500,000 inhabitants of France sought refuge elsewhere, and the commercial industry of the country was impaired. When the Moors were expelled from Spain that country lost its best agriculturists.

"I might cite many other incidents of olden times. Such things, I am happy to say, will no longer be tolerated in our day. Liberal education and enlightenment have removed prejudice. There are, tho, on the statute books in many countries, laws directed against some people on account of race or religion. This can not be considered satisfactory. The sooner these laws are abolished the better it will be for the people and for mankind in general, as well as for the progress of the nations.

"I can scarcely recall a war between China and her neighbors over religion. During the 4,000 years China has existed she has grown up by building up within and not by accession from without. There need be no fear but that China will fairly meet the Western nations on the question of religious prejudice. Ignorance is the basis of all religious prejudice. Remove the cause by education. Some people have an antipathy for snakes. They consider all snakes venomous. The naturalist acts differently. He goes to the haunts of the snakes and studies their habits. He finds that a few are venomous, but that the greater number are harmless. If he can overcome the prejudice as to snakes there is no reason why we can not overcome the prejudice of race or religion. We can do so by acquainting ourselves with the language, customs, and nature of other peoples. Then our feelings will be correctly modified. . . . . .

"Among the wise men of ancient times who had the well-being of mankind at heart was Confucius. I am not going to preach Confucianism here. The brotherhood of man was one of his teachings. Confucius found this noble doctrine the common na-

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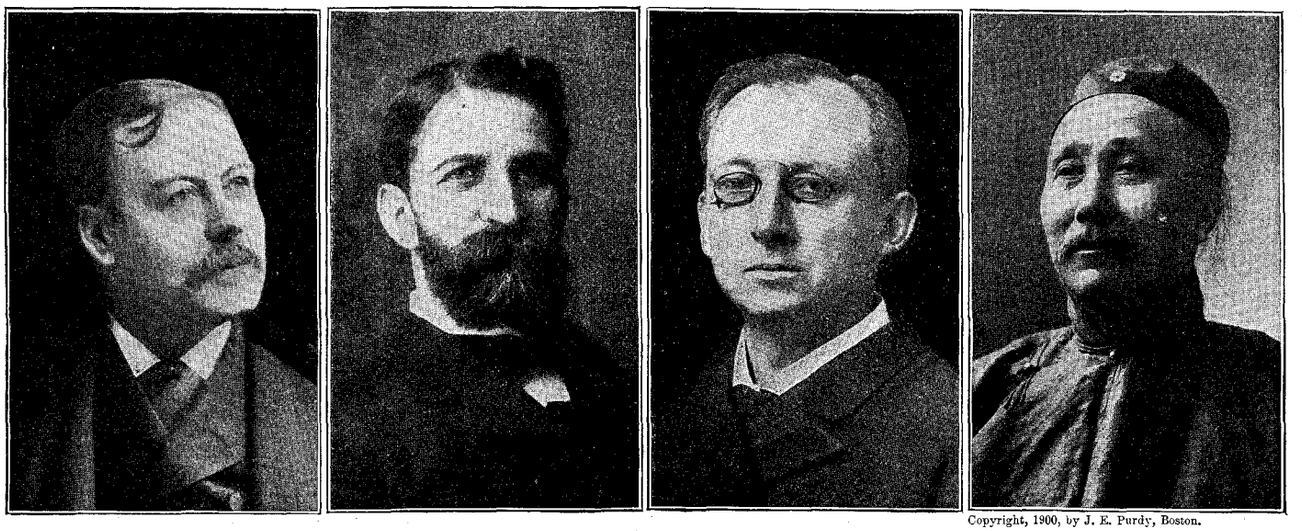

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REV. DR. R. S. MACARTHUR. RABBI SILVERMAN. REV. R. HEBER NEWTON, WU TING FANG.

SPEAKERS AT THE "GOLDEN RULE" MEETING.

ture of mankind. The Hottentot, as well as the Asiatic and the European, knows what is right and what is wrong. Civilization gives the Asiatic and European an advantage over the Hottentot, but the Hottentot is a man and should be treated as a man.

"No person can estimate the importance of this movement to eradicate race and religious prejudice. It will weld nations, governments, and people better than politics or family alliances. It will promote commercial intercourse. It will reduce the possibility of war and enhance the permanency of peace. The twentieth century will be signalized by the grandest of human achievements when the practise of the Golden Rule as enunciated by Confucius, 'Do not do to others what you do not want done unto yourself,' is followed by all."

Mr. Edwin Markham read a narrative poem, "Inasmuch," setting forth the brotherhood idea, and Dr. Heber Newton, of All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, is reported to have said in part:

"The Golden Rule is certainly not the basic law of business in Christendom—despite all the beautiful things we say about Christ. We evidently do not take Him seriously in this teaching. The Christian world of business is surely not a shining example of the Golden Rule. Too many business firms would seem to be branches of the great house of Gouge & Grab. Advertisements are written by experts in the art of lying politely. They fool simple folk into buying what they do not want at prices which they do not mean to give. Stock is watered so that companies can go on paying dividends which the public would not justify them in paying upon the actual capital invested, while they keep down the wages of their workingmen under the pretense of the necessity of paying just interest on capital.

"What an irony of history! Eighteen centuries of Christendom and we single out for fame a man who, when his workmen tell him there are no rules in the factory, has the Golden Rule printed and posted there, and makes his men believe that he really tries to carry work on according to that rule. We label him Golden Rule Jones. One Golden Rule Jones, myriads of Brazen Rule Smiths, Browns, and Robinsons.

"All honor to men like Baron de Hirsch and Andrew Carnegie, who show us how to apply the Golden Rule so magnificently in the distribution of wealth. Before such men we scarcely know whether we are Jews or Christians. More honor yet to the men who are to come after them, educated by their example to yet higher achievements; who will not only spend their money according to the Golden Rule, but will make it according to the Golden Rule."

The meeting appears to have made a deep impress upon the public as a possible harbinger of a more informed and tolerant interracial and interreligious attitude among twentieth-century peoples. Action was taken looking to the appointment of a committee for the purpose of adopting measures for permanent organization of the Universal Golden Rule Brotherhood (Theodore F. Seward, 78 Fifth Avenue, New York, secretary), and for special services three days each year—Friday in schools, Saturday in synagogs, Sunday in churches. The Boston *Herald* (March 28) remarks:

"It may be said that all Chinamen are not like Wu Ting Fang. This is true. Neither are all Americans like Channing or Sumner or Lincoln, nor all Hebrews like Baron Hirsch, nor all Englishmen like King Alfred, or Bright, or Gladstone, nor all negroes like Booker T. Washington. What then? The races that give birth to such men, the education and the religion that molds them, are not to be lightly esteemed. They stand for ideals and achievements toward which all may strive, and, in their striving, exert an influence for the elevation not only of their own race, but of all races. The significance of such a meeting to exalt the Golden Rule is that it indicates a principle which tends to community of life, to fellowship in progress, to universal justice, helpfulness, and charity. It is needed."

The Rochester *Democrat-Chronicle* (March 28) takes a less optimistic view of recent progress in tolerance and brotherhood. It says:

"For fifty years or more the equality of men in natural right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness has been emphasized in this country. The press, the pulpit, the platform, and the forum of Congress have rung with eloquent appeals in behalf of that principle. It was one of the pivotal thoughts in the minds of the Northern people during the Civil War. The Constitution of the United States was amended to give it legal embodiment and standing before the nation. Yet what have we seen during the past few years in some sections of this country? Entire States prostituting their legislatures and constitutional conventions to the mean and ignoble work of proscribing and disfranchizing one-half of their population on account of the racial blood in their veins and the color of their skin. Mobs, with a ferocity exceeding that of bloodhounds, joining in the hunt of black men, merely suspected of crime in some cases, and, when caught, their victims chained to iron stakes, then mutilated and tortured, and then burned to death. . . . . .

"If prejudice and intolerance are to be exterminated, the process must be begun early in the life of the individual. The rights of men must be taught and enforced upon the minds of youth. Any society, institution, or church which inculcates intolerance toward those differing from it in faith or practise is inflicting irreparable injury upon the natures of those coming under its influence. Intolerance sours, contracts, and dwarfs the spirit of any man who nourishes it. Let the utterance of that great-souled man, Abraham Lincoln, be the motto for every life: 'With malice toward none—with charity for all.'"

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## DR. CARROLL'S STATISTICS OF THE CHURCHES.

ALTHO we have already published (February 2) the church statistics for the past year given by Dr. Bliss in *The Independent*, the statistical tables prepared each year by Dr. H. K. Carroll, who was in charge of the United States Census of Churches in 1890, are regarded as so important and authoritative that we give them also herewith. Dr. Carroll's figures show that a combined gain of 244,846 communicants was made by the American churches in 1900, of which the Roman Catholic Church made 80,432, the Methodist Episcopal Church (North) 47,381, the Methodist Episcopal Church (South) 8,118, the African Methodist Episcopal Church 33,735, the Baptist Church (North) 3,214, the Baptist Church (South) 20,232, the Colored Baptist Church 16,245, the Disciples of Christ 31,586, the Lutheran Synodical Conference 38,083, the Lutheran General Synod 2,888, the Lutheran General Council 22,598, the Presbyterian Church (North) 22,099, the Presbyterian Church (South) 4,868, the Protestant Episcopal Church 17,014, the Congregationalists (estimated) 1,486. The Salvation Army and the Church of Christ, Scientist, show decreases for 1900, altho both have gained largely during the decade.

Dr. Carroll gives the following summary of religious gains in the past ten years and in the century (we quote from his article in the New York *Christian Advocate*, March 28):

"The largest gains in communicants between 1890 and 1900 were made by the Catholics—2,508,212. The Methodists [17 bodies] stand second with 1,327,065; the Baptists [13 groups] third, with 803,434; the Disciples of Christ fourth, with 508,931; the Lutherans [21 bodies] fifth, with 429,095; the Presbyterians [12 bodies] sixth, with 306,068; and the Episcopalians [2 bodies] seventh, with 179,129.

"The advance from 1800 to 1900 is indicated by the following, the statistics for 1800 being taken from Dr. Daniel Dorchester's 'Christianity in the United States,' and including only Evangelical churches:

| | Ministers. | Churches. | Communicants. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 | 154,228 | 191,348 | 27,422,025 |
| 1800 | 2,651 | 3,030 | 364,872 |
| Gains during the century | 151,577 | 188,318 | 27,057,153 |

"The statistics for 1800 are not complete, even for evangelical denominations, as to ministers and churches. Probably the former should be increased to at least 3,000, and the latter to 3,500. The increase, it will be seen, including all denominations in 1900, has been enormous: the number of ministers has been multiplied by 50; the number of churches has been multiplied by 54; the number of communicants has been multiplied by 73; the population of the United States has been multiplied by 14.

"The growth of particular denominations or denominational groups during the century was as follows:

METHODISTS.

| | Ministers. | Churches. | Communicants. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 | 37,987 | 54,351 | 5,916,349 |
| 1800 | 287 | ..... | 64,894 |
| Gains | 151,587 | ..... | 5,851,455 |

BAPTISTS.

| | Ministers. | Churches. | Communicants. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 | 35,358 | 50,642 | 4,521,403 |
| 1800 | 1,200 | 1,500 | 103,000 |
| Gains | 34,158 | 49,142 | 4,418,403 |

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 | 5,625 | 5,624 | 631,360 |
| 1800 | 600 | 810 | 75,000 |
| Gains | 5,025 | 4,814 | 556,360 |

PRESBYTERIANS.

| | Ministers. | Churches. | Communicants. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 | 11,959 | 15,157 | 1,584,400 |
| 1800 | 300 | 500 | 40,000 |
| Gains | 11,659 | 14,657 | 1,544,400 |

PROTESTANT EPISCOPALIANS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 | 4,911 | 6,499 | 719,638 |
| 1800 | 264 | 320 | 11,978 |
| Gains | 4,647 | 6,179 | 707,660 |

The following are Dr. Carroll's more important tables, with the exception of the complete table of separate denominations, which we have already summarized:

TABLE SHOWING DENOMINATIONAL GROUPS IN 1900.

| Denominations. | Summary for 1900. Ministers. | Churches. | Communicants. | Net Gains for 1900. Ministers. | Churches. | Communicants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adventists (6 bodies) | 1,505 | 2,286 | 88,705 | 22 | 47 | *79 |
| Baptists (13 bodies) | 35,358 | 50,642 | 4,521,403 | 1,055 | 352 | 32,439 |
| Brethren (River) (3 bodies) | 179 | 111 | 4,739 | | | |
| Brethren (Plymouth) (4 bodies) | ..... | 314 | 6,661 | | | |
| Catholics (7 bodies) | 11,936 | 12,349 | 8,766,083 | 212 | 201 | 80,432 |
| Catholic Apostolic | 95 | 10 | 1,491 | | | |
| Chinese Temples | ..... | 47 | ..... | | | |
| Christadelphians | ..... | 63 | 1,277 | | | |
| Christians (2 bodies) | 1,151 | 1,517 | 109,278 | *285 | *3 | *2,439 |
| Christian Catholics (Dowie) | 55 | 50 | 40,000 | | | |
| Christian Missionary Association | 10 | 13 | 754 | | | |
| Christian Scientists | 10,000 | 579 | 90,000 | .... | 75 | *10,000 |
| Christian Union | 183 | 294 | 18,214 | | | |
| Church of God (Winebrennarian) | 460 | 580 | 38,000 | | | |
| Church of the New Jerusalem | 143 | 173 | 7,679 | 2 | *1 | *138 |
| Communistic Societies (7 bodies) | ..... | 31 | 4,010 | | | |
| Congregationalists | 5,625 | 5,624 | 631,360 | 21 | 10 | 1,486 |
| Disciples of Christ | 6,528 | 10,528 | 1,149,982 | 129 | 230 | 31,586 |
| Dunkards (4 bodies) | 2,988 | 1,081 | 112,194 | 132 | 30 | 5,000 |
| Evangelical (2 bodies) | 1,355 | 2,602 | 157,338 | 44 | 235 | 1,904 |
| Friends (4 bodies) | 1,443 | 1,093 | 119,160 | .... | .... | 224 |
| Friends of the Temple | 4 | 4 | 340 | | | |
| German Evangelical Protestant | 45 | 55 | 36,500 | | | |
| German Evangelical Synod | 909 | 1,129 | 203,574 | 18 | 6 | 1,159 |
| Jews (2 bodies) | 301 | 570 | 143,000 | | | |
| Latter-Day Saints (2 bodies) | 2,900 | 1,396 | 343,824 | *80 | 355 | 824 |
| Lutherans (20 bodies) | 6,763 | 11,022 | 1,660,167 | 94 | 185 | 62,269 |
| Swedish Evangelical Covenant (Waldenstromians) | 265 | 270 | 30,000 | *2 | 58 | |
| Mennonites (12 bodies) | 1,112 | 673 | 58,728 | 19 | 12 | 1,197 |
| Methodists (17 bodies) | 37,907 | 54,351 | 5,916,349 | 1,346 | 443 | 106,472 |
| Moravians | 117 | 122 | 14,817 | | | |
| Presbyterians (12 bodies) | 11,959 | 15,157 | 1,584,400 | 65 | 100 | 22,194 |
| Protestant Episcopal (2 bodies) | 4,911 | 6,499 | 719,638 | 82 | 175 | 17,296 |
| Reformed (3 bodies) | 1,860 | 2,417 | 368,521 | 7 | *23 | 3,646 |
| Salvationists | 2,361 | 663 | 19,490 | *828 | *290 | *22,510 |
| Schwenkfeldians | 3 | 4 | 306 | | | |
| Social Brethren | 17 | 20 | 913 | | | |
| Society for Ethical Culture | ..... | 5 | 1,300 | | | |
| Spiritualists | ..... | 334 | 45,030 | | | |
| Theosophical Society | ..... | 122 | 3,000 | | | |
| United Brethren (2 bodies) | 2,452 | 4,952 | 265,935 | *13 | 54 | 5,667 |
| Unitarians | 544 | 453 | 71,000 | *8 | *7 | |
| Universalists | 730 | 987 | 52,739 | 35 | 211 | 6,217 |
| Independent Congregations | 54 | 156 | 14,126 | | | |
| Total in 1900 | 154,228 | 191,348 | 27,422,025 | 2,067 | 2,455 | 344,846 |
| Total in 1899 | 152,161 | 188,893 | 27,077,179 | | | |

*Decrease.

TABLE SHOWING RANK OF CHIEF GROUPS.

| Denominational Families. | Rank in 1900. | Communicants. | Rank in 1890. | Communicants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Catholic | 1 | 8,766,083 | 1 | 6,257,871 |
| Methodist | 2 | 5,916,349 | 2 | 4,589,284 |
| Baptist | 3 | 4,521,403 | 3 | 3,717,969 |
| Lutheran | 4 | 1,660,167 | 5 | 1,231,072 |
| Presbyterian | 5 | 1,584,400 | 4 | 1,278,332 |
| Episcopal | 6 | 719,638 | 6 | 540,509 |
| Reformed | 7 | 368,521 | 7 | 309,458 |
| Latter-Day Saints | 8 | 343,824 | 9 | 166,125 |
| United Brethren | 9 | 265,935 | 8 | 225,281 |
| Evangelical Bodies | 10 | 157,338 | 10 | 133,313 |
| Jewish | 11 | 143,000 | 11 | 130,496 |
| Friends | 12 | 119,160 | 12 | 107,208 |
| Dunkards | 13 | 112,194 | 14 | 73,795 |
| Christians | 14 | 109,278 | 13 | 103,722 |
| Adventists | 15 | 88,705 | 15 | 60,491 |
| Mennonites | 16 | 58,728 | 16 | 41,541 |
| Salvationists | 17 | 19,490 | 17 | 8,742 |

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# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## EUROPEAN COMMENT ON THE "STEEL TRUST."

ALTHO a "profound sensation" has been caused in England by the formation of the "steel trust," and a "most serious outlook is now before the British steel industry," according to *The Spectator* (London), there are, that journal thinks, excellent reasons why one should not speak or think as if Mr. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. Schwab had their hands on the throat of the national welfare of England. *The Spectator* continues:

UNCLE SAM'S BENEFACTOR.

UNCLE SAM: "Good boy, Johnny Canuck; keep right on building canals and railways to carry my products to the English market fifty per cent. cheaper than your own Canada stuff gets there." —*Toronto Telegram.*

"When we consider the enormous rate at which the productive capacity of the Carnegie works has been developed, it does not seem by any means unreasonable to anticipate that in a very few years more than half the world's steel production will be under the hands of the United States Steel Corporation. That certainly is a serious outlook from the point of view of the British steel industry, and it is made much the more so by the fact that the American tariff puts the steel corporation in a position to make such great gains out of the home market that they can afford to flood foreign markets with their surplus products at cost price, if not less."

And yet the vaulting ambition of the American trust may overleap itself. It may get into difficulties with organized labor; it may create a serious anti-protection sentiment; it may cause equally serious anti-trust legislation. *The Spectator* continues:

"If, however, the American people are willing to have the price of everything made of steel kept up in the States, are we, as a nation, to contemplate with alarm and aversion the keeping down of all such prices here? No doubt it will, or may, bear heavily upon our own ironmasters, at least for a time, and that will be, as we have said, a cause for regret, but not for public interference. If, through cheaper steel, a considerable amount of capital and labor which is now employed here in the manufacture of that essential of civilization ceases to find adequate reward, there must be a corresponding gain to all connected with those industries in which steel is the raw material. American engineering competition is, no doubt, serious enough in many departments, and bids fair to become more so; but just in so far as Mr. Morgan's corporation provides or indirectly secures to our engineers cheaper steel than they would otherwise obtain, will it mitigate the severity of the transatlantic rivalry in regard to the finished product. . . . If the requirements of our blast-furnace owners and steel manufacturers are kept down, we shall escape the recurrence of a coal boom, which will be distinctly to the good. Again, if iron and steel become cheaper, the shipbuilding trade, the building trade, and in fact all trades using steel and iron, can not fail to benefit."

The sole profit to the United States in this vast consolidation of interests, says *The Outlook* (London), will be that Uncle Sam can proudly claim Mr. Morgan as an American citizen. But the "steel trust" magnates are certainly framing dangerous problems for solution by society:

"How long the people of the United States will continue to regard with equanimity these immense absorptions by the few of the fields of energy hitherto open to the many no one can say. These dominating corporations may in one sense be regarded as object-lessons in the possibility of an international organization of trade under the control of the state—the dream of the Socialists. Or they may prove a challenge to that individualism in effort which has been the mainspring of all societies hitherto known. Many monopolies of class and faction and family, inherently more powerful than this new steel combination, have fallen ere now before the resistless forces of society. Wealth is the weakest of all things upon which to build power; and it is notable that of moral or temporal good to anybody but its proprietors this latest combination promises nothing."

The French economist, Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, doubts that the trust can ever dominate the markets of the entire world; but, he says (writing in the *Économiste Français*, Paris), it may possibly "so develop the American export trade in steel products and direct this trade with such a singleness of aim that, backed up, as it is, by the enormous resources of the United States, it may gain much more favorable conditions for its progress than can possibly obtain in Europe." Over-production, however, M. Leroy-Beaulieu regards as inevitable, and this, he thinks, may bring about the downfall of the trust. Mr. Morgan's projected visit to Germany, for the purpose, it is reported, of bringing about the consolidation of all the iron and steel interests of that country, is regarded by the *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin) as "the last humiliation of Europe by the young giant of the West."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## RUSSIA, JAPAN, AND MANCHURIA.

THE rapidly growing hostility of Japan toward Russia is regarded in Europe as the most significant phase of the latest developments in the far East. Russia's grasp on Manchuria and the report that the dismissal of McLeavy Brown, Korean Director-General of Customs, can be traced directly to Russian influence, has inflamed popular opinion in Japan almost to the fighting point. Ever since the conclusion of her war with China, when Japan was deprived of the fruits of victory by Russia, Germany, and France, there has been a feeling of hostility to Russia in the Mikado's empire. Assuming that Russia, notwithstanding her promises to the contrary, will actually annex Manchuria, the Japanese declare that they must have compensation for this increase of Russian influence and good assurances that Korea will not be molested. *The Daily News* (London) publishes an interview with "a prominent Japanese diplomatist" (the Japanese ambassador to Great Britain is known to be fond of expressing himself in this way), in which Japan's position is defined as follows:

"With Manchuria in her grasp, Russia is a constant menace to Korea. Now, the real independence of Korea, if not its actual possession, is a vital thing to Japan. If Russia had Korea, Russia's predominance in the East, already very great, thanks to the loss sustained by British prestige recently in the Orient, a direct consequence of your [British] hands being tied by the war in South Africa—Russia's predominance, I say, would be so overwhelming that Japan feels her existence would be at stake in that case, and that she might be soon snuffed out from amongst the nations of the world. . . . And what general sentiment in Japan demands at this moment is that Korea, in some way, must be safeguarded from Russia; if without war, so much the better; if there must be war, then Japan will not decline to fight even the great power of Russia."

Russia is now in actual possession of Manchuria, this diplomatist continued:

"As for the Chinese local government being retained—what do you suppose is the true meaning of that? . . . Manchuria is a poor province, there is a heavy deficit annually in its govern-

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ment, and supplies are sent it from the richer provinces. This system by which the poorer provinces are supported by the richer obtains throughout the entire fabric of the Chinese empire, and Russia, which is perennially short of funds, will continue to draw support in rice and money from the other provinces of China according to custom. Thus Manchuria will be kept up by China—for Russia."

QUITE AT HOME.

BRITISH AND GERMAN ALLIES: "Hi! What are you doing there?"
RUSSIAN COSSACK: "I'm the man in possession! Are you going to turn me out?"
BOTH (hesitatingly): "N—n—no. No. We only asked."
RUSSIAN COSSACK: "Then now you know." [*Goes on smoking.*]
—*Punch.*

William Durban, for thirty years a resident of Eastern Siberia, in answer to questions put to him by *The St. James's Gazette* (London), says in substance:

"Up to 1860 Manchuria was one of the largest countries in the world. It stretched for 2,000 miles along both banks of the Amur, the control of which was the proud achievement of the elder Muravieff, who completed his work by securing the partition of that ancient empire.

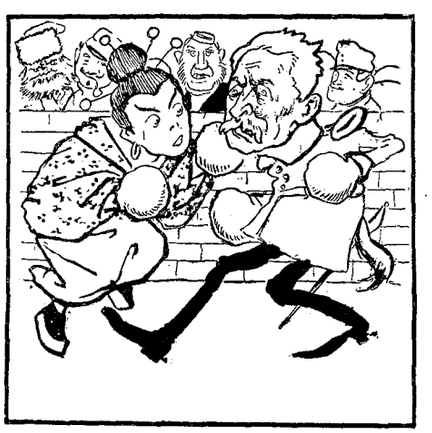
"We may as well admit that what in 1860 befell the upper Manchurian dominions must certainly be repeated in the case of the lower Manchurian territory, which still goes by the name of Manchuria. By a stroke of the pen all the vast region north of the Amur came into the grip of Russia, and was incorporated with Siberia as the Amur Province. Southern Manchuria remained Chinese, but the younger Muravieff ear-marked it for his imperial master. It is one vast earthly paradise of beauty, and its resources will one day astonish the world. Russia will develop these. China has simply prohibited access to any of them. Mukden is the real gateway to North China. Russia already holds that vital portal. Beauty and utility together will make of Manchuria in days to come one of the world's most attractive regions. Coal lies close to the surface in immense quantities, but under the blighting régime of Manchu mandarinism no private enterprise has been permitted to work these treasures."

The much-discussed Manchuria convention between Russia and China (which, as we go to press, still hangs fire) consists of twelve articles. The first declares that the Czar is willing to forget the "recent hostilities" in Manchuria and consents to allow China to resume civil government. The other articles (we are informed by the Peking correspondent of the London *Times*) "virtually place absolute control in Russian hands." They exclude Chinese troops and forbid the importation of arms. They demand the degradation of the high officials implicated in the recent disturbances, and exclude all but Russians from holding official positions in Manchuria or drilling Chinese soldiers or sailors "anywhere in Northern China." It is stipulated that, in Manchuria, Mongolia, and Chinese Turkestan, no railroad, mining, or other concessions shall be granted to persons of any other nationality than Russian. China herself is not permitted to construct any railroad, and no land "in the vicinity of New-Chwang" can be leased to foreigners. All the customs of Manchuria are to be under Russian control. The remaining clauses deal with indemnities, in the matter of which, in general, Russia will act with the other powers. This is regarded by the European press in general as amounting to annexation, especially in view of the additional fact (pointed out by the Peking correspondent of *The Standard*, London) that Orthodox Russian churches are being rapidly erected in several Manchurian towns.

In reply to a "diplomatic suggestion" from the British Ambassador in St. Petersburg, Count Lamsdorf, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has declared that Russia has no intention of establishing even a protectorate over Manchuria. What has really happened in that province, he said, is that "the Russian military authorities who had been engaged in the temporary occupation and pacification of that province had been directed, when reinstating the Chinese authorities in their former posts, to arrange with the local civil authorities the terms of a *modus vivendi* between them for the duration of the simultaneous presence of Russian and Chinese authorities in Southern Manchuria," in order to avoid a repetition of recent attacks on the frontier and along the railroad to Port Arthur. "Effective guaranties," he added, must be given that these troubles would not reoccur; but Russia's efforts would "certainly not be in the nature of acquisition of territory" or of "an actual or virtual protectorate." Count Lamsdorf illustrated the position of his Government by saying that it was placed in the same difficulty "with regard to fixing a final date for evacuating Manchuria as the allies found themselves in with regard to the evacuation of Peking and the province of Pe-chi-li."

Russia's intentions are further defined by a writer in the *Politische Correspondenz* (Vienna). In what that journal claims to be "an inspired communication," it is said:

"The chief objection of the negotiations now in progress between the Russian and Chinese governments is to agree on the terms of effective guaranties for safeguarding the construction of the railway through Manchuria. Another object is to prevent a repetition of disturbances. In respect to both objects, the withdrawal of Russian troops from Manchuria can only be gradual, and it is out of consideration for the principle of unity between the powers that Russia also makes it a condition for the evacuation of Manchuria that China should have complied with the demands collectively made by all the powers. By imposing this condition, Russia exercises a salutary pressure upon China in the common interest of all the powers. Her own intention, however, remains, as heretofore, to respect the territorial integrity of China."



COUNT WALDERSEE: "Do make an end of it, madam, and let yourself be beaten, or I shall be terribly blamed at home in Berlin."
—*Floh, Vienna.*

"We can not profess," says *The Spectator* (London), "to be either alarmed or indignant at what has taken place":

"Ever since Russia marched her troops into Manchuria we

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have realized that Russia had come to stay, and that tho diplomatic assurances to the contrary might be extorted from her, they would be worthless. We do not believe that British interests need or will suffer, but if the convention is agreed to by China and carried out it means that the policy of partial partition has begun, and that Russia has actually taken her piece. We trust that even if Germany insists upon following Russia's lead as regards her sphere we shall not rush into any precipitate and panic action."

The German Chancellor, von Bülow, has declared in the Reichstag that, altho the Anglo-German agreement in China has no application to Manchuria, yet "there are larger interests involved that those of any individual power." China is a debtor to the powers. Her debt is a very large one, and she has not yet effected a settlement with her creditors. These creditors have an interest in seeing that the debtor does not give away too much *in fraudem creditorum.*" Yet, Von Bülow continued, Germany is not alarmed over the situation. The French press has very little to say on the subject, except by way of excuse for Russia or explanation of her course. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) believes that the British protest is simply a blind to cover England's own designs of aggrandizement. Why, asks this journal, should a people which persists in remaining in Egypt without officially declaring that such is its intention, think it necessary to protest against Russia's action in Manchuria? Our interests are in Southern China, says the *Petit Parisien*, and "our diplomacy can not but congratulate itself on seeing the Son of Heaven subject to the exclusive influence of our Russian friends."

THE CZAR: "Now, boys, let me build you a railroad, and I will send you some of my best goods."

The first train load.
—*Ulk, Berlin.*

To Japan the Russian occupation of Manchuria is a standing menace, thinks *The Times* (London), and for the following reasons:

"Her [Japan's] economic and military interests there are of the first order. Korea is the granary from which she at present draws large supplies of food for her teeming population, and upon which she relies for feeding that population when it outstrips, as it shortly must do, the limited resources of her own soil. It is the field to which she directs her emigrants. Numbers of Japanese are already settled there, and, as the pressure of population grows, those numbers will rapidly increase. It has become a favorite sphere for Japanese commercial and industrial enterprise. Much Japanese capital is already sunk there, and much more may be invested with profit in the development of its natural resources. Wherever else the door may be closed to her, Japan is determined that it shall not be shut against her without a struggle in Korea. But important as are her economic interests in that country, they are in her eyes outweighed by her military interests. She believes that a Russian occupation of Korea would constitute a permanent threat to her safety, and it can not be denied that she has strong grounds for her belief."

The possession of Korea is really vital to both Russia and Japan, declares *The St. James's Gazette* (London). "To Japan as the natural outlet of her ambition for expansion; to Russia, for the security of her far-Eastern possessions."

Both powers are reported to be mobilizing fleets in Chinese waters with Korea as their destination. Japan seems to be awakening to the situation, says *The Herald* (Kobe, Japan, published in English), which is, in brief, that "a Russian absorption of Manchuria and Korea is inevitable unless a force which would compel Russia to go to war opposes that absorption. . . . Political pledges and obligations with Russian diplomatists are waste paper or waste breath when it becomes possible to ignore them."

Public opinion in Japan, says *The Japan Weekly Mail* (also published in English), judged by the utterances of the press, seems to be divided between those who favor vigorous opposition to anything like Russian occupation and those who regard Manchuria's fate as sealed and advocate demanding a free hand in Korea as "compensating advantage." The *Kwanto-ho*, a pro-Russian newspaper published in Port Arthur, recently contained an article on Russo-Japanese relations which the *Yomiuri Shimbun* (Yokohama) reproduces with interpolations in parenthesis which make rather quaint but significant reading. We quote:

"The Chinese crisis is nearly settled and peace will soon be restored. The troops which were sent by Russia to the far East have behaved with the greatest patriotism, and they will return home covered with glory. What pains us at this time is the suspicious mood of Japan toward Russia. Japan has always been very suspicious of Russia (especially Russia of Japan). She has always adopted the greatest precautions against us, and has been as fearful of us as tho we were demons. (A squadron of a hundred thousand tons and a squadron of two hundred and fifty thousand tons—which is the terrible demon to the other?) Because Russia is obliged to keep troops in Manchuria pending the restoration of peace and good order in that region, Japan imagines that Russia has aggressive designs. (As she actually has those designs the imagination is inevitable.) Truly Japan's suspicion and jealousy are very profound. (Truly Russia's real designs are very profound.) Russia has again and again publicly declared that she has no aggressive designs in far-Eastern Asia and that she aims solely at the preservation of peace. (Was that why she seized Port Arthur and Talien-Wan?) Russia took the lead in withdrawing her troops from Peking, which was one of the proofs of her desire to restore peace. (Yes, all the world knows that these withdrawn troops played the part of the thief at the fire, stealing Manchuria while Peking was burning.) If a power of such vast resources as Russia entertained aggressive designs, she would not stop at Manchuria, but would swallow the whole of China without difficulty. (Only she is not able.) That she does not do so is the best proof of her high morality and of her desire for peace. Dismiss your doubts, Japan! It is because the Japanese are instigated by England and deceived by her specious statements that they entertain suspicions of Russia. The serpent tempted Eve and she induced the upright Adam to eat the apple. Japan had better not listen to the voice of Eve or an evil thing will happen to her. Japan's foreign policy is dictated by expectations of war with Russia. What would be the advantage of such a war? (The advantage would be that Russia could not accomplish her evil designs.) The Russian Emperor, the monarch of peace, has no desire to see blood flow in East Asia, and the Japanese Emperor, a sovereign of profound benevolence, is equally opposed to anything of the kind. If Japan continues to listen to English persuasion, she will only hasten the rupture of her friendly relations with Russia, a result which we earnestly deprecate. (Do you merely want to get Manchuria without any trouble?)"

Japan's strong desire for peace, comments the *Yomiuri*, "will not prevent her from taking proper steps for the preservation of her vital interests." The *Nichi Nichi* (Tokyo) trusts that the Japanese Government, as a subscriber to the Anglo-German agreement, will "protest with other powers against the doings of any country which aims at the occupation of Manchuria."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## FOREIGN COMMENT ON OUR CUBAN RELATIONS.

THE present deadlock in our Cuban relations is assumed by European journals, particularly on the Continent, to be the first step toward annexation of the island to the United States, and a chorus of "We told you so's" comes from the French and German press. The *Temps* (Paris), in a bitter denunciation of "American perfidy," says:

"For love of Cuba the United States plunged into a great war. They took care to justify hostilities by declarations of magnanimous principles. Never were seen more touching passages of eloquence than in this collection of official documents and manifestoes, so rich in statements of transcendental idealism, in which all, even to plunder, is covered up by a layer of humanitarianism and morality. The United States spoke but of protocols and disinterestedness. It was well understood that they were moved by no selfish interests; that nothing could change the sublime altruism of their devotion; that, as knights-errant, they threw themselves into the conflict in order to set free Cuba and the Philippines, to break the yoke of the insolent Spaniard, and save the sun from in future experiencing the pain of rising on a land of slaves. These sonorous formulas were inscribed at full length in the state papers."

VARIUM ET MUTABILE.

UNCLE SAM: "*Ef* I could trust you not to get talkin' to strangers, I'd put my traps on board and git. But as it is, I'll just hang round the Reservation a while."

["Nor is there any probability that the American forces will be withdrawn from the island, while, etc., etc."—*New York Correspondent in The Times, March 1.*] —*Punch, London.*

Three years have passed, and what has been done? asks the *Temps*. The protectorate is already a fact. "Of the independence of Cuba nothing remains; of the promises of the United States equally little." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) recognizes the complexity of the situation, and, while blaming the United States for breaking promises, hopes that "the counsels of conciliation will prevail at Havana and the advice of moderation at Washington." The present status, says the *Independance Belge* (Brussels), is a sad commentary on American good faith. The Monroe doctrine says "America for the Americans"; but it is always the United States which profit to the injury of all other American peoples. Cuba's fate is annexation, pure and simple; but it would be folly on her part to incur armed opposition.

Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, the French economist, contributes to the *Économiste Français* (Paris) a study of the recent Cuban census. In conclusion he remarks: "Whether Cuba is destined to become a State of the Union or to remain under American protection, she will very soon, under the hardy energy of the Yankees and by the aid of their capital, deserve more than she ever did her proud title of the 'Pearl of the Antilles.'" The Cubans, says the *Nieuws van den Dag* (Amsterdam), do not deserve the sympathy the world willingly gives to the Filipinos. "They should have known that they were merely exchanging King Log for King Stork."

The British press contains very little comment on the subject, altho the weekly reviews speak sympathetically of the similar rôles of England and America as "civilizers." The Canadian papers generally declare that the annexation of Cuba is ultimately inevitable. It would probably be the best thing for all concerned, says *The Monetary Times* (Toronto). "The course pursued by the United States is in line with the dictates of wisdom," says *The Advertiser* (London):

"Time is required for the development of the idea of self-government. . . . It is simply an act of prudence to exercise control over those who are not in a position to exercise that virtue over themselves. Freedom and liberty, after all, amount to very little unless with them goes capacity to make use of them wisely and well."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## BOER REJECTION OF THE BRITISH PEACE TERMS.

WHILE the failure of the peace negotiations between Lord Kitchener and the Boer general Botha is received with regret by most British journals, *The St. James's Gazette* (London) admits that "were this country [England] to find itself in the extremity to which the Boers are reduced, we hope and believe that our countrymen would return the answer of General Botha to a similar proposal." The terms offered by Lord Kitchener and discussed by the British and Boer commanders are summarized in *The Standard* (London), from which we condense as follows:

As an antecedent condition, there must be a general and complete cessation of hostilities, and the surrender of all weapons and munitions of war. This being done, an amnesty was to be granted in the Transvaal and Orange River colonies for all *bona-fide* acts of war. British subjects belonging to Natal and Cape Colony, while not compelled to return to those territories, would, if they did so, be liable to be dealt with by the colonial law. All prisoners of war now detained at St. Helena, in Ceylon or elsewhere, were to be brought back 'to their country' as quickly as arrangements could be made for their transport. At the earliest practicable date, military administration would yield place to civil administration in the form of crown colony government. Thereafter, as soon as circumstances permitted, a representative element was to be introduced, and ultimately the privilege of self-government was to be conceded. On the cessation of hostilities, a high court independent of the executive was to be established. Church property, public trusts, and orphan funds were to be respected. As to language, English and Dutch were to be used and taught in schools according to the desire of the parents. A sum of one million sterling was to be set aside for the indemnification of persons whose goods had been forcibly requisitioned. Regarding the destruction of farm buildings and loss of stock, the new administration would take into immediate consideration the possibility of assisting by loan all sufferers who would take the oath of allegiance. . . . Provisions were promised as to the possession of rifles by individual burghers for self-protection or for sporting purposes. The franchise would not be granted to Kafirs until the privilege of representative self-government was conferred, and then the colored voters would not be permitted to be a dominant element.

General Botha announced that he could not recommend these terms to the "earnest consideration" of his government. What ever may be the reasons that actuated the Boers "in refusing such generous proposals," comments *The Standard*, the Boers "have proven that now on them and them alone rests the responsibility for the prolongation of hostilities." The imperial authorities, says *The Times* (London), "have gone to the utmost limits of lenity and indulgence in dealing with the somewhat audacious claims advanced on these points by an aggressive enemy, defeated all along the line in fair fight, with no organized army in the field and no recognizable center of civil authority in existence."

Liberal journals like *The Guardian* (Manchester) and *The Daily News* (London) believe that the rejection of the peace

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terms indicates that the military position of the Boers is not yet desperate, and express grave fears for the welfare of the empire if the war continues much longer. "That the Boers would fight to the last man and the last cartridge," remarks *The Guardian*, "that this great free England of ours, after it had overthrown its adversary, would still have to thrash the soul out of his body, doing violence to its best traditions and compromising its future; these were fears that many of us have not been able to repress from the first."

THE PURSUIT OF DE WET.
—*Kladderadatsch, Berlin.*

This is no ordinary war, it continues, between recognized governments:

"It is, and has been since the capture of Cronje and the correspondence which ensued, a war for the total destruction of two little states. The assumption of the Government has been throughout that by passing a steam-roller over these two states they could make up out of the powder that was left a united, harmonious South African dependency, to be molded precisely as the wisdom of British administrators should decide. They assumed for a long time that the preliminary process of grinding the states to powder would be a very short and easy one. Nay, on a famous occasion they assumed that it was already complete. Time alone can show whether the larger assumption was better founded; but hitherto there has scarcely been a single assumption made by the Government with regard to the Boers that has turned out well."

Let us clear our minds of cant, concludes *The Guardian*, and recognize that fact that we are making a South African Ireland, with all its perils:

"We acquired Ireland by the title of conquest unqualified by Irish consent, and accordingly we have now the Ireland that everybody sees, an Ireland hostile, morally foreign, a weakness, a discredit, and a danger. Great powers partition Poland by right of simple force, thinking that a fraction of it will be as agreeable and as safe a possession as any original province in their own, and the result is the Poland that everybody sees now, a Poland growing more distinctly and unanimously and resentfully Polish than ever. No power that has swallowed a piece of Poland has ever really digested it. Yet with Ireland and Poland and a score of similar cases before her eyes Germany proceeds, full of hope and complacency, to take Alsace and Lorraine for her own use, with the result that she has been compelled ever since to shape her foreign and even her home policy with an anxious eye to the dangers brought upon her by that foolish crime. Finally, our own imperialists come upon the stage and, with such an indifference to all the teaching of human history as could have been excusable only in the Garden of Eden, proceed rapturously to light one more fire to burn their own fingers with."

General Botha refused the peace terms, says *The Daily News*, because he discovered, "as President Kruger discovered a year and a half ago, that Mr. Chamberlain was bent on war, and would raise his demands as fast as they were accepted."

The full measure of the damage inflicted upon England by the South African republics, says *The Freeman* (Dublin), is revealed by the situation in China and British weakness there.

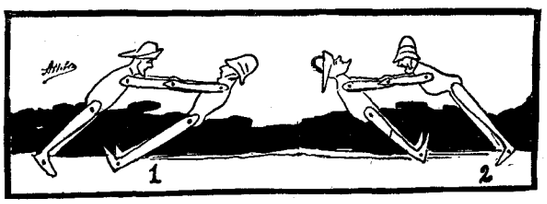
"The truth is that the outrage on the South African republics has involved such a destruction of her strength that England is no longer able to assert her influence wherever it is challenged by a first-class power. She can maintain the fiction of her prestige only by graceful concessions. But the world knows what these mean. Is it any wonder that Botha and his handful of men should still maintain their brave resolve to go on with their gallant defense of their independence?"

In all our Chinese policy, declares *The Speaker* (Liberal, London), we are the prisoners of Mr. Chamberlain's "brilliant diplomacy in South Africa." It adds:

"Imperialism is not all acquisition pure and simple, and we are paying dearly all over the globe for the excursions of imperialism in South Africa. All that we can do is to avoid a bluster and mock-heroic defiance, which only make retreat more painful and more grotesque, and not to begin striking attitudes when we know we can not strike anything or anybody else."

The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) declares that there are worse fates than that of becoming an autonomous British colony, and thinks the Boers should have accepted the terms offered. The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) publishes a review of a brochure recently issued, in Berne, by Paul Botha (son of the general), in which the writer expresses the hope that "Boer and Englishman will live and prosper side by side under England's flag, which alone can secure peace and prosperity to the Transvaal." Belgian opinion, heretofore so strongly hostile to England, seems to be undergoing a change, not as to the merits of the contest but as to the expediency of continuing it. Commenting on the rejection of the peace terms, the *Independance Belge* (Brussels) says:

"Neither Botha nor De Wet can any longer cherish any illusions regarding the result of the campaign. They have hitherto continued to struggle in the hope of some great international incident which might compel Great Britain to release her prey. It is simply madness. At the point we have now reached no conflict of international importance is possible which could have the desired effect. To preserve her conquests, Britain has made enormous sacrifices, and, if necessary, will make still greater. . . . But from the moment that the war can no longer serve to bring about the emancipation of the two republics it becomes useless, barbarous, and criminal. So long as a people is not exterminated, it is not lost, and all efforts should tend to prevent that extermination."




LATEST NEWS FROM THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

1. The Boers repulse the English. 2. The English repulse the Boers.
—*Fischietto, Turin.*

The British national conscience has almost awakened, and hope will soon blossom into fact, says the *Temps* (Paris). The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) believes that England is becoming alarmed at the military situation in South Africa, "being reminded, no doubt, of the fate of the Spaniards in Cuba and of what is now befalling the Americans in the Philippines." Henri Rochefort, the French radical, editor and proprietor of the *Intransigéant* (Paris), recently paid a visit to President Kruger, at The Hague. In a series of flamboyant articles in his paper he calls the world to arms to rescue the Boers and proposes an international fund to start a lottery for their benefit. This scheme, however, is generally ridiculed by the European press, and the New York *Sun* characterizes it as "idiotic."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**THE LITERARY DIGEST EUROPEAN TOURS.**

There are many advantages in a trip through Europe with a personally conducted party of LITERARY DIGEST readers, advantages unlikely to be secured in any other way. The personnel of such a party is certain to insure companionship that will be a source of pleasure and profit, and often of lasting friendship. The opportunity to see through others' eyes as well as through one's own adds greatly to the value of a trip. These advantages were strikingly illustrated in the party of LITERARY DIGEST readers who traveled together last summer, and many of them are urging their friends to go in the party now being organized for the coming summer. The invitation is extended to other readers of this paper to take advantage of this opportunity. Read the announcement on the opposite page, and send to-day for the illustrated program of the tour and full particulars.

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### SOME OF THE PLACES THAT WILL BE VISITED

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| POMPEII, ROME, | CONSTANCE, | CHAMONIX, MONT BLANC, | WIESBADEN, COLOGNE, | BRUSSELS, WATERLOO, |
| FLORENCE, BOLOGNA, | FALLS OF THE RHINE, | GENEVA, MUNICH, | THE RHINE, AMSTERDAM, | STRATFORD-ON-AVON, |
| VENICE, MILAN, | LUCERNE, THE RIGHI, | ZURICH, BRUNIG PASS, | THE HAGUE, ANTWERP, | CHESTER, LONDON, |
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### Letters from those who traveled in our Tours last Summer

**Miss Ella F. Keyes,** Fall River, Mass., writes: "I am perfectly willing for you to publish my opinion, in regard to the tour of 1900, as given in my letter to you (see THE LITERARY DIGEST of March 23) and will further add to what I have already said, that I have traveled quite a little throughout the United States, have been connected with ten different excursion parties, and think your party of 1900, composed of readers of 'THE LITERARY DIGEST,' the *very pleasantest* and *most congenial one* it ever has been my pleasure to be with, and hope I shall have the pleasure of enjoying another at some future time."

**The Misses Katherine and Jennie Moore,** Philadelphia, write: "Our expectations were more than realized while members of the tour, which was so admirably carried out under your direction. You succeeded in assembling a most congenial party, and procured for us gentlemanly, painstaking couriers, and saw that the program was carried out even to the most minute detail."

**Mrs. W. W. Allen,** 2 West 88th St., New York City, writes: "In view of my recent three months' trip with the Philadelphia Paris Exposition party it gives me pleasure to say that it was in every way a most complete and enjoyable trip, and entirely free from all care and responsibility. I can heartily endorse all arrangements made by Henry Gaze & Sons, which are so faithfully carried out."

**Mr. Howard E. Yarnall,** Philadelphia, writes; "Our summer tour was a complete success, the itinerary having been carried out in every detail; the party never missing a train at any point. Much of the pleasure of the party was due to the efficient conductors furnished by Henry Gaze & Sons, and to the personal oversight and untiring energy of those in charge to see that all were as comfortable as possible. I can cheerfully recommend to any one contemplating a sight-seeing trip, who wishes to see the most in a short time and be relieved of the cares of baggage and the many inconveniences of traveling abroad, to join one of your parties."

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**Wash Skirts, $3 up. Wash Dresses $4 up.**

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Up to freezing weather one Ventilating Grate will heat your entire house, if it be of moderate size, at one-half the cost that your present system incurs.

Write at once for Catalogue D; also ask for Catalogue of Mantels, Tiles, Andirons, Spark Screens, etc., if desired.

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ONE DROP LASTS THIRTY DAYS

SAMPLE BY MAIL 14¢ ONE OZ. BOTTLE 75¢ SEELY PERFUME CO. 65 4th St. Detroit, Mich

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Two Lovers and Two Loves."—Thomas A. Macdonald. (Published by the author.)

"Reminiscences."—Isaac M. Wise. (Leo Wise & Company.)

"Circumstantial Affection."—Nathaniel I. Gillman, Ph G. (F. Tennyson Neely, $1.00.)

"The Wizard's Knot."—William Barry. (The Century Co., $1.50)

"Her Mountain Lover."—Hamlin Garland. (The Century Co., $1.50.)

"Constructive Process for Learning German."—A. Dreyspring, Ph.D. (William R. Jenkins, $1.25.)

"Amabel."—Stella May Herrick. (The Editor Publishing Co.)

"L'Art d'Interesser en Classe."—Victor F. Bernard. (William R. Jenkins, $0.50.)

"The Thirteen Colonies."—Helen Ainslie Smith. [2 vols.] (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3.00.)

"Magic, White and Black."—Franz Hartman, M.D. (The Metaphysical Publishing Co., $2.50.)

"A Carolina Cavalier."—George Cary Eggleston. (Lothrop Publishing Co.)

"A Master of Fortune."—Cutcliffe Hyne. (G. W. Dillingham Co.)

"Sonnets on Scripture Themes."—Robert Whittet. (Whittet & Shepperson, $1.50.)

"Dwellers in the Hills."—Melville D. Post. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

## CURRENT POETRY.

### To April.

By CHARLES HANSON TOWNE.

Dear April, you're like some coquette,
Some little flirt, I ween;
For half the time your face is bright,
And then, all unforeseen,
You droop your head, and pout and shed
Tears that you do not mean.

Yes, April, you're a winsome lass,
A little flirt, I know;
You do bewitch this heart of mine
And bid me whisper low,
"You are a true coquette because
You make me love you so!"

—In April *Woman's Home Companion.*

### The Play.

By H. ARTHUR POWELL.

The play is on. They sit;
She sees the stage
And watches every action there portrayed
He sees but her, and seeing her sees all—
Her face a page
Whereon the play is scriven, bit by bit;
He reads, and when she smiles, unconscious maid,
His lips into the mold of hers do fall.

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Have you used Pears' Soap?

All sorts of people use it, all sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists.

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Love loses; on her cheek
There shines a pearl.
Love triumphs; in her eyes there sits a song.
Dreams he: if Imitation claim a tear,
Then, tend'rest girl,
What, what would Passion claim?—nay, fool and weak.
You want not tears and pity, but you long
To make the love-light in those eyes appear!

Below them, pipe of wood
And rosined string
All vibrate softly, whispering of Hope;
Then as his heart beats higher with the thought
Of reigning king,
Bursts into strains of triumph. Leap, O blood!
. . . . . .
The curtain's down. Lights up!—the play is o'er.
She sighs; he sighs; and Romance is no more.

—In April *Scribner's.*

### In a Copy of Launcelot and Guinevere.

By RICHARD HOVEY.

Not to reveal one mystery
That lurks beneath life's garment hem—
Alas! I sing of human hearts.
Because I can not fathom them.

—In April *Bookman.*

### When Two Have Lived.

By HELEN HAY.

How would we live! We'd drink the years like wine,
With all to-morrows hid behind the veil
That is your hair: between two lilies pale,
Your slender hands, my heart shall lie and shine
A crimson rose. We'd catch the wind and twine
The evening stars a chaplet musical
To crown our folly; lure the nightingale
To sing the bliss your lips should teach to mine.

And if the sage who cried that life is vain
Should frown upon the flower of all our days,
And chide the sun that knows no tears of rain,
He should not tease our heart with cynic eye.
The soul's vast altar stands beyond his gaze:
When two have lived, then shall they fear to die?

—In April *Harper's Magazine.*

## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

**Absentmindedness.**—HOST (lawyer): "Let me introduce Exhibit A—I beg pardon, I mean my elder child."—*Brooklyn Life.*

**The Reason.**—PA: "What's baby crying for, Dolly?"

DOLLY: "Just 'cos I showed her how to eat her cake."—*Tit-Bits.*

**Sufficient Evidence.**—Recent statistics as to mortality among grandmothers of office-boys are thought to indicate that popular interest in base-ball is waning.—*Puck.*

**Too Suspicious.**—MISS ROBBIN: "Do you mind if I ask Dr. Coddles to join us?"

WILLIE: "Oh, Miss Wobbins, this is so awfully sudden, dontcherknow!"—*Life.*

**Conference in Philosophy.**—INSTRUCTOR: "Yes, you seem to understand all that. Now, let

### RAPID TRANSIT.

Albert L. Johnson, the capitalist and railroad manager, proposes to connect three of the boroughs of New York City by trolley and to give a 3-cent fare from any other part of the city to any part, and by means of a tunnel to connect the Borough of Richmond with Brooklyn and Manhattan. This will mean a large increase in land values in Staten Island. See "Now is the Time to Buy," page facing reading in front.


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SEVENTY odd years ago the paper for a week's edition of The Youth's Companion used to be brought to the office on a wheelbarrow, and it was not a full wheelbarrow-load, either. The paper for the edition of April 18, 1901,—The Companion's Seventy-fifth Birthday Number,—will be drawn on seventeen two-horse drays, ten rolls of paper on each dray, and each roll weighing seven hundred and fifty pounds—a total of nearly 130,000 pounds of paper for this single week's edition.

# *The* YOUTH'S COMPANION

Will publish the following noteworthy contributions in the issue of April 18th:

THE ESSENCE OF HEROISM . . . Theodore Roosevelt, Vice-President of the United States.
THE IDLE MINUTE BOOK . . . Mary E. Wilkins.
SOME REMNANTS . . . . . Sarah Barnwell Elliott.
HOW THE SQUIRE'S COLT WAS WON . Sheldon Stoddard.
PANTHERS IN THE COTTON-FIELD . Lewis B. Miller.

The above making about half the contents of the issue—the first of

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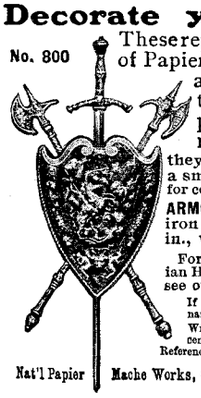

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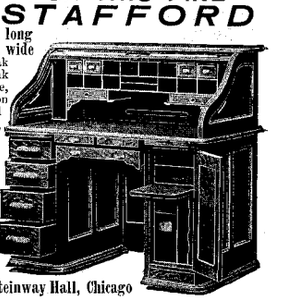

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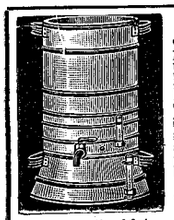

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**Taking a Liberty.**—KERRIGAN: "We're thinking av naming him Garge Washington."

CASEY: "Have yez got Kelly's permission? That's th' name av his goat!"—*Puck.*

**All at the Same Time.**—MR SHARPE: "Whatever Vice-President Roosevelt may have to suffer in his office, he is spared a torture that he underwent during the campaign."

MRS. SHARPE: "Torture! Isn't that a pretty strong word?"

MR. SHARPE: "Wouldn't you think it torture to have your teeth drawn every day?"—*Harper's Bazar.*

**My School-day Friends.**—

Sometime I go, reflectively,
On journeys retrospectively,
And for the moment dwell amid the scenes of long ago;
And on such outings, as a rule,
I wander to the dear old school,
And visit with the boys and girls whom there I used to know.

Perchance you were acquainted, too,
With many old-time friends I knew;
You may have met Ann Alysis and, also, Ann Elize;
Or, maybe, chummed with Algy Bray,
Or sauntered with Phil Osophy,
Or delved with Ed Ucation, who was wont to be so wise.

And there was Etta Mology,
Ah, yes, and Ann Thropology.
And Polly Gon and Polly Glot and Polly This and That;
You may have glanced at Ella Cution,
Cast a smile at Eva Lution,
Or with Ella Mentary enjoy a little chat.

Now all those friends I used to see
Are half-forgotten dreams to me,
Yet once within my thoughts they held a quite important place;
But they commenced "commencement-day"
From memory to slip away,
Till now I'd scarcely know them if I met them face to face.

—NIXON WATERMAN in *The Youth's Companion.*

## Current Events.

### Foreign.

CHINA.

April 2.—Russia makes answer to Japan's protest regarding the Manchurian convention, stating that she would discuss terms with China after their acceptance.

April 3.—China formally gives notice to Russia that it is impossible to sign the Manchurian convention.

April 5.—Japan remonstrates with Russia over the question of the Manchurian agreement; Russia reiterates that she proposes to withdraw her troops from the province as soon as order is restored.

April 7.—Relations between Russia and Japan continue very strained; Li Hung Chang informs Commissioner Rockhill that he does not expect any further hitch in the negotiations between China and the powers.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

Sir John Stainer, a well-known English musician, dies in Italy.

Seven hundred Boer prisoners arrive in Lisbon, in charge of Portuguese troops.

Thirty thousand iron-workers go on strike in Scotland for an eight-hour day.

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Dr. F. A. ROBERTS, Waterville, Me., says: "It is of great benefit in nervous headache, nervous dyspepsia and neuralgia."

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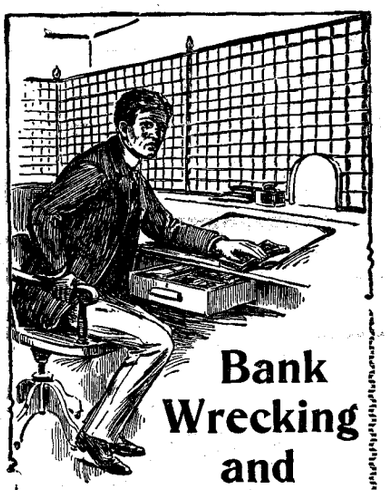

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Ex-Comptroller of the Currency

A vivid paper on bank wrecking and bank wreckers—the history of some famous failures—practical business precautions—how to guard against stealing by trusted employees. One in a series of Tales of the Banker, to appear in

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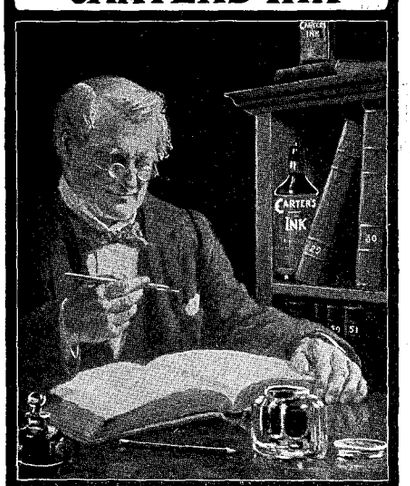

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April 2.—The one-hundredth anniversary of the battle of Copenhagen is celebrated in that city.

The London County Council decides to build homes for 42,000 workingmen.

April 3.—The elections in Denmark result in an overwhelming defeat of the government party.

Spain's Cabinet Council approves the new treaty between that country and the United States.

D'Oyly Carte, the well-known theatrical manager, dies in London.

April 4.—Anti-Austrian riots near Trieste, and incendiary disturbances in the Austrian Tyrol, are reported.

April 5.—A Polish hymn-book containing revolutionary matter and advocating Polish freedom, is confiscated by the authorities of West Prussia.

April 6.—Political unrest is prevalent throughout Russia and the radicals are carrying on an active agitation; riots among the workmen at the Easter festivities are feared.

The Russian and Italian consulates in Geneva are mobbed by anarchist sympathizers.

Ex-Premier Stoiloff, of Bulgaria, dies at Sofia.

Lord Salisbury leaves London for the South of France, on account of ill health.

## Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

April 1.—The Democrats carry the municipal elections in the principal Ohio cities; Mayor Jones is reelected in Toledo, Tom L. Johnson is elected in Cleveland, and John Hinkle in Columbus.

April 2.—Carter H. Harrison is elected mayor of Chicago for the third time on the Democratic ticket; Rolla Wells, Gold Democrat, is elected mayor of St. Louis.

April 3.—Secretary Gage makes a purchase of government bonds in the New York market.

J. Pierpont Morgan sails for Europe.

April 5.—The President signs the commission of P. C. Knox, of Pittsburg, who has accepted the attorney-generalship.

Governor Allen of Porto Rico comes to the United States for a conference with the President.

April 6.—Governor Allen of Porto Rico arrives in Washington and has a conference with the President; the reports of his intended resignation are denied.

General Cassius M. Clay barricades his house in Lexington, Ky., in an attempt to prevent his daughter from serving papers on him in a civil case instituted by her.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

April 1.—*Philippines:* A thorough investigation of the alleged frauds in the commissary department at Manila has been ordered; General MacArthur cables that they are not serious.

*Cuba:* Owing to American sanitary work April begins in Havana with not a single case of yellow fever, for the first time in the city's history.

April 2.—*Philippines:* Aguinaldo takes the oath of allegiance to the United States; many rifles are surrendered by Filipinos.

April 3.—Chief Justice Arellano, who administered the oath to Aguinaldo, predicts that by June 1 the islands will be completely pacified.

April 4.—Aguinaldo, with the assistance of Chief Justice Arellano, is preparing a manifesto to the Philippine people.

*Cuba:* The Cuban constitutional convention holds further sessions; the radical leaders confer with General Wood.

April 6.—The Havana newspaper, *La Discusion*, is temporarily suppressed by General Wood for publishing a cartoon hostile to the United States.

*Philippines:* Several more bands of Filipinos surrender their arms.


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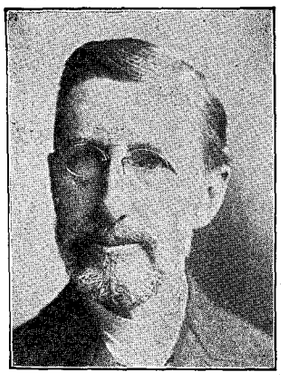

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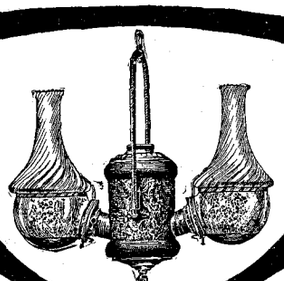

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## CHESS.

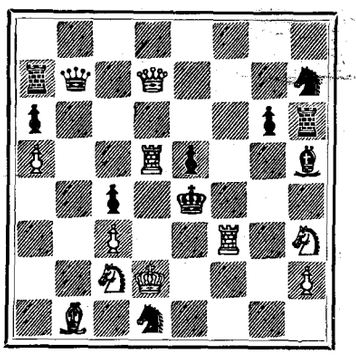
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 549.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By A. H. GANSSER, Bay City, Mich.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

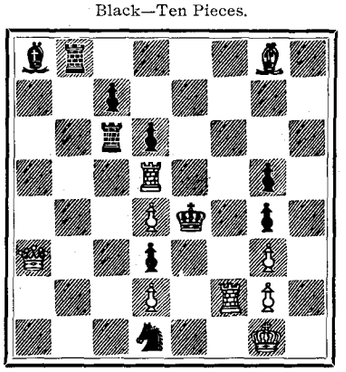
White mates in two moves.

### Problem 550.

By A. F. MACKENZIE.

Second Prize *Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi* Problem Tourney. (1900-1901.)

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 545.

1. P—R 8 (B) K—R 2 (must)
2. P—B 8 (Kt), mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Tarboro, N. C.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; F. C. Mulkey, Los Angeles, Cal.; A. J. Hamilton, Portland, Ore.; A. S. Ormsby, Emmetsburg, Ia.; Dr. J. H. Stebbins, Geneva, N. Y.; Prof. J. E. Vincent, Lafargeville, N. Y.; A. N. Cherry, Salt Lake City; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; L. H. R., Bennington, Vt.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; H. V. Fitch, Omaha, Neb.; J. W. Wallace, Wolfville, N. S.; Dr. G. S. Henderson, Jackson, Mo.; Dr. H. L. Hibbard, Kansas City, Mo.; D. G. Harris, Memphis, Tenn.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; P. A. Towne, West Edmeston, N. Y.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; D. Schandi, Corning, Ark.; M. F. Mullan, Pomeroy,

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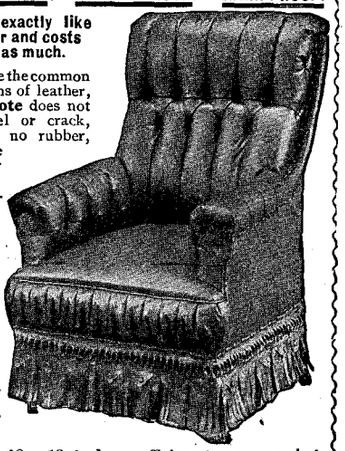

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Comments: "We may call this good enough"—F. H. J.; "Very ingenious, but too easy"—J. G. L.; "There is more real Chess in this than most problems"—A. K.; "Unusual key"—F. C. M.; "The toughest nut I ever cracked"—A. J. H.; "The easiest problem I have seen in your columns"—A. S. O.; "Unique and interesting"—J. H. S.; "One of the slickest 2-ers out"—J. E. V.; "Neat and abstruse; good enough for a place among the best"—A. N. C.; "An absolutely pure mate"—J. Q. De F.; "Goodenough is poor enough"—L. H. R.; "Almost too easy"—H. V. F.; "Solved at a glance"—G. S. H.; "Ingenious"—H. L. H.; "Fine Chess; deserves first prize"—D. G. H.; "A bright idea"—J. W. W.

This problem teaches a lesson which, it seems, a number of our solvers did not know: (1) that in getting a P to the eighth row a player can take any piece he wishes, except a K or a P; (2) that White can have two black Bishops, or as many as he can get; (3) that P—R 8 (Q) is stale-mate, *i. e.*, White can not move, and if White take any other piece than Q or B, Black answers K x B, and no mate next move.

In addition to those reported, E. S. W. got 541, 542, and 543. W. W. C., 543.

Twenty-nine States and Canada represented this week.

### The International Cable Match.

The sixth match, Great Britain *vs.* United States, will be played on April 19 and 20. Very great interest centers in this contest. The United States won the last two matches, and if we win this time, the Newness Trophy remains in the United States. Nine of the American team have been selected: Pillsbury, Showalter, Barry, Hodges, Hymes, Marshall, Voigt, Newman, and Bampton. The first five have played in all the matches; Marshall, Voigt, and Newman in 1899 and 1900, and Bampton in 1900. This is a strong team—probably, as strong as could be found.

### How the Great Master Had Some Fun.

*The Times-Democrat*, New Orleans, publishes the following interesting tidbit, taken from the first number of the newest Chess-publication, the *Schweizerische Schachzeitung*, published in Zurich:

"Among the many strangers that flood Switzerland every year during the summer season, there are always numbers of Chess-players who avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting the Swiss Chess-resorts. Among these foreign Chess-players there sometimes are peculiar characters,


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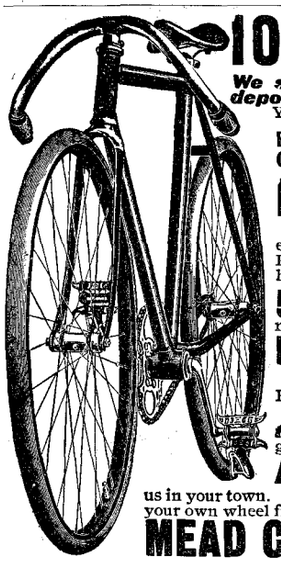

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which fact, as is well known, is not unusual among Chess-players; but the most striking of such guests came last summer to the Café Saffron at Zurich, and introduced himself as Dr. Kruger, from Berlin. His games were curious mixtures, now of the most nonsensical and again of the most profound moves, so that nobody knew exactly what to make of him—whether he was really a Chess-master or a wood-shifter. He was, however, quite astonished that the Swiss players had not heard of his performances in matters classical, particularly of his new defense to the Giuoco Piano, by which this slow opening took an unexpected and rather lively turn: 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, B—Q 3; 3 B—B 4, Q—B 3; 4 P—Q 3, Kt—Q B 3; 5 B—K Kt 5, K Kt—K 2; 6 B x Q, P x B. He was particularly proud of that Queen sacrifice by which the K Kt file was opened, thus giving the black Rook an irresistible attack. Such an opening he ventured even against the well-known Russo-Swiss Chess-master, Mr. Pasternack. Against this opponent Dr. Kruger had only an alternating success. A game which he won is as follows:

| DR. KRUGER. *White.* | PASTERNACK. *Black.* |
|---|---|
| 1 P—Q B 4 | P—K 3 |
| 2 P—Q Kt 3 | P—Q 4 |
| 3 P—K 3 | P—Q 5 (a) |
| 4 B—Kt 2 | P—Q B 4 |
| 5 Kt—Q R 3 | Kt—Q B 3 |
| 6 P—K Kt 4 (b) | P—K 4 |
| 7 B—Kt 2 | P x P |
| 8 Q P x P | Q x Q ch |
| 9 R x Q | B x P |
| 10 R—Q 2 | P—B 3 |
| 11 Kt—Kt 5 | R—B sq |
| 12 P—K R 3 | B—Q 2 |
| 13 Kt—K 2 | P—Q R 3 |
| 14 Castles | P x Kt (c) |
| 15 K R—Q sq | Kt—Kt sq (d) |
| 16 P—B 4 | Kt P x P |
| 17 P x K P | B—B 3 |
| 18 Kt—B 4 | B x B |
| 19 R x B | P x Kt P |
| 20 Kt—Q 5 (e) | P—B 4 |
| 21 P—K 6 | Kt—K 2 (f) |
| 22 Kt—B 4 | R—Kt sq |
| 23 P x P | P—K Kt 4 ? ? (g) |
| 24 Kt—R 5 | B—K 3 (h) |
| 25 Kt—B 6 ch | K—B sq |
| 26 P—K 4 (i) | P—K B 5 (j) |
| 27 P—R 4 (k) | P—Kt 5 |
| 28 Kt x R P ch | K—K sq |
| 29 Kt—B 6 ch | K—B sq |
| 30 R—K B sq ! | P—Kt 6 |
| 31 B—K 5 | R—Kt 3 (l) |
| 32 B x P | K—Kt 2 (m) |
| 3 P—R 5 (n) | R x Kt |
| 34 B—K 5 ! | B—K 6 ch |
| 35 K—R sq | B—Q 5 (o) |
| 36 R x P ch | K—R sq (p) |
| 37 R x R | K—R 2 |
| 38 R—B 7 ch | K—R 3 |
| 39 B—B 4 ch | K x P |
| 40 R—R 7 mate. | |

*Notes.*

(a) These moves, not being in any book, escape our criticism.

(b) White attempts an attack against Black's castling side, before Black has Castled.

(c) The Doctor is so anxious to Castle ahead of his opponent that he sacrifices this useless Knight.

(d) This move was copied from the Chess-master Steinitz.

(e) Threatening to win the K R by K R x P.

(f) Black, in spite of his piece ahead, is in a somewhat cramped position.

(g) Mr. Pasternack did not take care. With 23.., P—K Kt 3, he had a chance to make his game safe, and, in all probability, to win the *partie;* but, now, White can at least force a Draw.

(h) In order to avoid mate, Black offers the exchange.

(i) White does not accept the sacrifice, but plays for the mate.

(j) If 26.., P x P, White answers 27 R—B sq.

(k) White invites the advance of the black Pawns, in order to paralyze them. The Doctor is playing the ending astonishingly well.

(l) Black intends to sacrifice the exchange to get out of the pinch.

(m) Of course, the Kt can not be taken on account of B x B ch.

(n) Very well played.

(o) A futile attempt to save himself.

(p) Better, K—R 2.

"We learned some time afterward that, under the pseudonym of Dr. Kruger, no less a person than the World's Chess-Champion, Dr. Lasker, had introduced himself. He spent a few weeks at Zurich in order to recuperate from the fatigues of the Paris tourney, and, as nobody recognized him, he amused himself in mystifying the Zurich Chess-players by the most extravagant moves. That the Master was not recognized is explained by the fact that since his last visit to Zurich he has grown a very respectable full beard, and there was not a trace of that green complexion which, according to a Vienna paper, is his distinguished mark.

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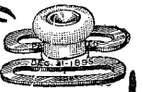

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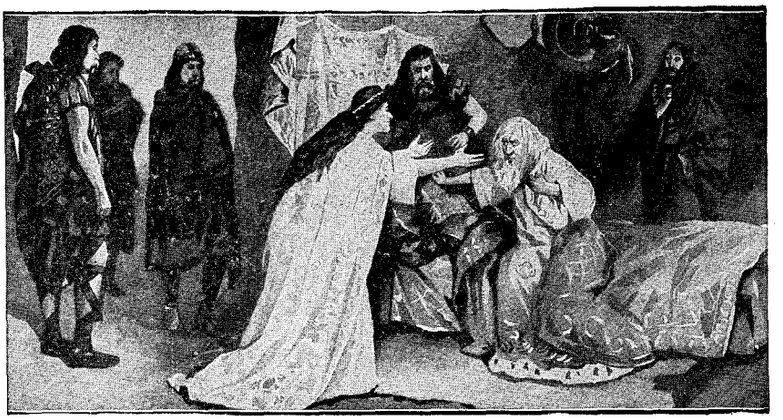

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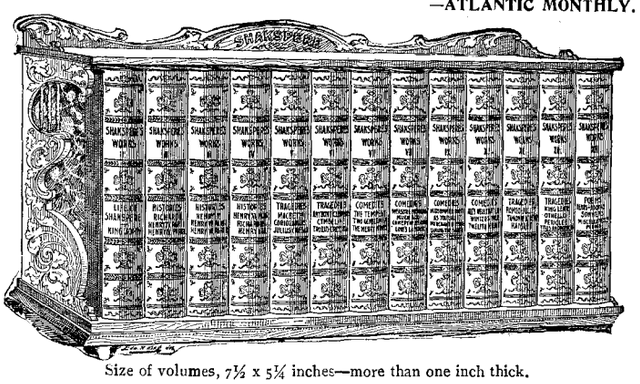

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